# Caledonian Mercury.

No. 12,076. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14. 1799. PRICE SIXPENCE.


## Theatre-Royal.

EIGHTH NIGHT OF BLUE BEARD.
This present Evening THURSDAY,
A Comedy, called,
THE ENGLISH MERCHANT,
Freeport, - - Mr KEMBLE
After which, for the 8th time,
BLUE BEARD,
Or, FEMALE CURIOSITY.
To-morrow evening, FRIDAY Feburary 15, will be presented a COMEDY, called,
THE JEW,
*With (for the Ninth time)*
BLUE BEARD,

Mr Kemble having been applied to by several persons of distinction to have the Grand Romance of "BLUE BEARD" for a first piece, the better to accommodate the very young Ladies and Gentlemen, he does himself the honour of informing the Public, that the evening's Entertainments on Saturday first will commence with

BLUE BEARD,
(For the Tenth Time)

To which will be added, a Comedy of Three Acts, called,
THE CHILD OF NATURE.
After the Comedy will be performed a New Entertainment, never exhibited in this kingdom, called
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI,
As performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, 88 nights, and 4 NIGHTS BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY, with repeated marks of universal approbation.

Amongst the variety of characters which are introduced in this highly entertaining and nouvelle performance are, An ANIMATED GLADIATOR, an OPERA DANCER, Signior PUGNIANI's Imitations on the Violin, a BRITISH TAR, with a Hornpipe in character.

The whole conducted under the direction of SIGNIOR MARTINELLI, from Theatre Royal, Cov. Garden.

The LOVERS VOWS,
Is unavoidably postponed—but will certainly appear in the course of the week.
And on MONDAY, February 18, for the 11th time,
BLUE BEARD. with THE FANTOCCINI,
And a New FARCE, called,
THE JEW AND THE DOCTOR.

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This Day is published,
*BY WILLIAM CREECH,*
Price Sixpence, stiched,
ACCOUNT OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE POOR
IN HAMBURGH,
Since the Year 1788;
In a Letter to some Friends of the Poor in Great Britain.
BY C. VOGHT, ESQ.
Of whom may also be had,
COUNT RUMFORD's EXPERIMENTAL ESSAYS,
Complete in two vols. 8vo. 17s. boards.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE
ENCYCLOPOEDIA BRITANNICA,
In Two Volumes 4to,
Dedicated, by permission, to the KING,
*Just published, price 12s. 6d in boards,*
VOL. I. Part I. of a SUPPLEMENT to the Encyclopædia Britannica, conducted by
GEORGE GLEIG, L. L. D. & F. R. S. EDIN.
The Editor of the last Six Volumes of that Work.
Subscribers to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* will be supplied with the Supplement by their own Booksellers; and the trade will please apply to
THOMSON BONAR, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

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SHARE IN THEATRE EDINBURGH.
To be SOLD,
A SHARE of 100l. Sterling of the THEATRE ROYAL, Edinburgh, the holder of which is intitled to interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable twice in the year, heritably secured on the Theatre, and to free admittance to the Theatre at all times when there is performance.
For particulars apply to Mr Macdonald, writer to the signet, Princes Street.

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OLIPHANT & CO. HIGH STREET,
Have on hand,
A Fresh Assortment of FASHIONABLE PERFUMERY, and a Large Quantity of Superior HAIR-POWDER, which they are selling remarkably cheap.
Having laid in a Large Stock of Starch and Hair- Powder when these articles were at their lowest, they can supply their wholesale customers on the very best terms.
Yellow Soap in chests.

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COACH HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.
On Monday the 18th day of February 1799, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon, will be exposed to Sale, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,
AN EXCELLENT COACH HOUSE, capable of containing two carriages, with the STABLE adjoining thereto, containing stalls for four horses, situated at the back of Mr Murray of Ochtertyre's house, north-east corner of St Andrew's Square.
The articles of sale and title deeds are in the hands of Mr Duncan, writer to the signet, Queen Street, who has also powers to conclude a private bargain.

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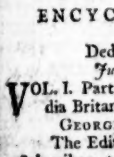
For SALE by public auction, in Mrs Blackhall's Coffeehouse, Leith, on Saturday the 2d March, at one o'clock P. M. if not in the interim sold by private contract, and in that event timeous notice will be given, as no such negociation will be entered upon, after the 24th current, viz.



THE BRIG OUGHTON,
Now in Leith Harbour, burden 330 tons, or 210 18-94ths Register.
DIMENSIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Length aloft, | 87 feet. |
| Extreme breadth, | 24 feet. |
| Depth of the Hold | 15 feet. |

Extreme length of the Keel, 75 9-12ths feet.
This Ship was built in 1787, by the late Mr John Sime, for the private trade of a man of experience, and under own hi close inspection. s
Apply to Mess. W. Sibbald & Co. or Capt. Andrew Syme.
*Leith 13th February, 1799.*

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FOR NEW YORK,
To sail the 15th of February,
The remarkable fast sailing and well know copper bottomed ship
F A N N Y,
DANIEL H. BRAINE Master,
NOW at Greenock, and will be ready to take on board goods in a few days, mounting 14 carriage guns, with small arms in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to Robert Allan, Esq. Edinburgh; George Buchanan, youngest, Glasgow; John Buchanan, merchant, Greenock; or to the Master on board.

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AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
*The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smacks,*
COLDSTREAM PACKET,
JA. WATSON Master—and
HAZARD PACKET,
ALEX. CLEGHORN Master,
Will take in goods, the former till to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, when she will sail; and the latter till Saturday evening, and sail on Sunday mid-day.
*Union Shipping Co's Office,*
*Leith, Feb. 14. 1799.*

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EAST LOTHIAN MILITIA.

WHEREAS the following Persons, drawn by Ballot from the respective parishes after specified, as part of the Quota of Militia for the County of East Lothian, have been found upon inspection by the Surgeon of the Regiment unfit for military service, viz.

*Oldhamstocks Parish*—Andrew Watt, ploughman in Springfields
*Whitekirk and Tyninghame*—Thomas Young, labourer in Kirkland hill
*Spott*—Robert Carlisle, groom to Robert Hay, Esq. of Spott
*Gifford*—Thomas Glover, servant to the Marquis of Tweeddale
*Salton*—George Burn, servant to Mr Bogue, East Salton
*Prestonpans*—James Forrest, salter, parish of Prestonpans
AS ALSO,
That the other persons aftermentioned, likewise drawn by ballot to serve in the said militia, have *forfeited* and *paid* the penalty of Ten Pounds Sterling each, in consequence of their failing to appear themselves, or provide substitutes to be sworn in, and enrolled as militiamen, agreeable to the militia acts, viz.—
*Dunbar*—Thomas Bishop, tobacconist in Dunbar
*Innerwick*—Thomas Dods, son of John Dods, farmer, Easter Achengall
*Aberlady*—John Lamb, wright in Aberlady
*Haddington*—Charles Cuthbertson, servant to Captain Thomas Maitland, Haddington
*Salton*—William Duncan, blacksmith in East Salton
*Tranent*—Archibald Monfrice, weaver with William Steele, Tranent

The Lieutenancy of the said county have therefore appointed a ballot to take place in the Townhouse of Haddington, upon Monday the eighteenth day of February curt. at eleven o'clock forenoon, (out of the original lists of persons in the respective parishes liable to ballot, and still remaining undrawn) for persons to serve in the said militia, in room of those so found unfit for service, and who have paid the penalty, as particularly above specified, whereof intimation is hereby given to all concerned, in terms of the acts of Parliament for raising and embodying the militia for Scotland.

JOHN CRAW, Clerk.

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WIGTOWNSHIRE MILITIA.

AT a meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, &c. for the County of Wigtown, held here on the 9th curt. the persons whose names follow were balloted from the different Parishes underwritten, to make up the deficiency in the first quota of the Militia for this county, viz.

*Port Patrick*—Andrew M'Kie, mason in Port Patrick
Charles Adair, wright in Enoch
John Bell in Penmennoch
*Inch*—William Paterson, servant
Joseph M'Farlane, weaver
*Stoney Kirk*—James Kennedy in Littlefloat
Robert M'Culloch in Auchleach
*Kirkmaiden*—John M'Millan, servant, Curghie
William Morrison in East Monkland
*Leswalt*—John Bigham, farmer's son
*Whitborn*—James Maxwell in Cutreoch
Joseph Limmerick, weaver in Laigh Skeog
AND,
The persons in the respective parishes after mentioned were balloted for to make up the deficiency in the additional quota ordered to be called out and embodied, viz.
*Mochrum*—Samuel Simpson, shoemaker in Clerks Burn
*Sorby*—James Ferguson, gardener, Galloway House
*Whithorn*—James Moodie, cotton spinner
Alexander M'Kerlie, joiner at Isle of Whithorn
John Scot, servant with Tonderghie
*Glasserton*—William Stewart in Grennan
*Leswalt*—William Martin, farmer's son
Andrew Stevenson with Sir Stair Agnew
*Inch*—Thomas M'Keand, servant
David Aitken, miller
*Stoney Kirk*—John Strange, shoemaker, Stoney Kirk
John Kerr, labourer in Caldon
Thomas Fraser, servant in Kirkclauchlin
*Kirkinner*—Charles M'Clellan in Stewarton
*Stanraer*—Dellin M'Crae, sadler in Stranraer
*Old Luce*—John Dalrymple in Mark of Luce

The whole of these persons are therefore required to attend a meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants within the Courthouse of Wigtown, on Friday the eighth day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, to take and subscribe the oath to Government, and to be enrolled to serve in the militia for this county, under the penalties contained in the acts of Parliament. And notwithstanding advertisement in the newspaper, and citations left for them, the following persons having failed, and being enrolled, they were declared deserters, viz.

*Wigtown*—John M'Kie, with William M'Keand in Balmeg
James M'Ghie, formerly with James M'Bryde, stationer in Wigtown, now stationer in Dumfries
*Penninghame*—Robert Thompson in Fintalloch
*Leswalt*—Hugh Martin, farmer's son in Leswalt
*Kirkcolm*—John Parker, shoemaker in Stewarton
*Stoney Kirk*—John M'Bryde, tailor in Craigencrosh
*Old Luce*—William M'Connell, servant in Craignarget

Therefore the above parishes are hereby put upon their guard, that if they do not apprehend these persons, or do not provide others fit and able to serve in their stead, the Deputy Lieutenants will, at the end of a calendar month from the eight March next, proceed to ballot for others in lieu of them, from the original sealed lists.

By order of the Lieutenancy,
JAMES FRASER, Clerk.
Wigtown, 28th January 1796.

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COUNTY OF STIRLING LAND TAX.

THE Commissioners appointed for the sale of the Land Tax of this county, give notice, That by an Act passed this Session, chap 6. the time for all persons in possession intitled to preference is enlarged until the 25th of March next. And for those in remainder, &c. until the 25th day of June next; and that it is optional for the purchaser, either to transfer stock in the 3 per cent. bank-annuities for the consideration, or to pay for the same in money to the county collector for the cess, according to the current price of stock for the week preceding; and that by one or more instalments at the pleasure of the purchaser.

For accommodating all heritors and others in this county, attendance will be given by Mr Burn, clerk to the commissioners, at his office in Stirling, every Wednesday, from eleven forenoon, to three afternoon, to receive certificates of land tax, and offers specifying the terms of redemption, so as to enable him to make out the proper certificates of contract with the said commissioners, and who will at same time give every other information to enquirers, as to the mode of carrying the same into execution.

Should any case occur liable to objection or difficulty, the commissioners will determine the same at their next meeting, of which due notice will afterwards be given.

JOHN BURN, Clerk.
Stirling, 7th Feb. 1799.

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LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

There will be exposed to public roup, in the George Inn, Dumfries, on Thursday the 14th day of March 1799, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

ALL and Whole the LANDS of BURNBANK, with the Houses and Pertinents, lying in the village and parish of Penpont, belonging to William Lorimer, late in Kemeyshall. The property consists of about 32 acres arable ground, well inclosed in four fields, and is at present under lease to George and Thomas Gibson in Penpont, for 19 years after Whitsunday 1796, at the yearly rent of 50l. Sterling.

Intending offerers may hear as to particulars by applying to Mr James Gracie, accomptant in Dumfries, trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said William Lorimer, or to Mr John Armstrong, writer there, in whose hands the title deeds and articles of roup may be seen, any day before the sale.

The tenants will shew the lands.

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STIRLING AND LINLITHGOWSHIRE HUNT.

THE MEMBERS are requested to meet at FORRESTERS, in Linlithgow, on Monday the 18th inst.

GEO. ABERCROMBY, Esq. Preses.
J. BOYD, Secretary.

N. B.—There will be a Ballot at this Meeting.

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BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GEORGES SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

MRS and MISS ROBERTSONS have the honour to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that about the 1st of May next, they are to remove from their present house, No. 6, SOCIETY, to that excellent house, No. 36, GEORGE's SQUARE, belonging to, and at present possessed by Mr John Innes, W. S.

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MONEY.—*WANTED TO BORROW.*

ELEVEN HUNDRED and ELEVEN POUNDS Sterling, on heritable security, over an Estate of above 500l. of yearly rent, being the only incumbrance.

Apply to Robert Stewart, Old Bank Close, for particulars.

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MONEY WANTED.

THE Sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS at Candlemas or Whitsunday first, on the most undoubted heritable security.—Apply to Alexander Young, W. S.

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SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

FOR the Town and Parish of BORROWSTOUNNESS, who must be qualified to teach English on the most approved plan, the French, Latin, and Greek Languages, also, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, Geography, and the Practical parts of Mathematics. A master of good moral and religious principles, and of ability, may expect a well attended school. There is a salary of 200 merks per annum from the Duke of Hamilton, annexed to the office, and the incumbent has been hitherto in use to enjoy the emoluments of Session Clerk. It is meant to adopt the plan of a comparative trial, and those who intend to be Candidates, will make application without delay, by letter in their own hand-writing, to Mr Andrew Cowan, merchant in Borrowstounness, Convener of the Committee for management of the business, stating their respective qualifications, time of life, also where, and in what capacity they have been hitherto employed. Such as have any views towards the Church need not apply, and the school must be opened not later than at the term of Whitsunday next.

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EXTENSIVE AUCTION OF
JEWELLERY, SILVER PLATE, AND CUTLERY GOODS,

BEING the STOCK in trade of the late Mr George Christie, Goldsmith and Jeweller in Edinburgh, which will be sold by auction, by William Bruce, at Mr Martin's Sale Room, South Bridge, on Tuesday the 19th of February curt. and the 14 following days, which consists of an elegant, valuable and select assortment of Tea and Table Silver Plate, Plated Goods in great variety; Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches; Ladies and Gentlemen' Watch Chains in gold, gilt, and steel; a large collection of Gold Rings, Ear Rings, Lockets and Bracelets, set with diamonds, moccos, garnets, pearls, &c. Gold Seals set with cornelians, cairngorums, pebbles; a good assortment of Beautiful Pebble Blocks for seals; above eighty dozen of Table Knives and Forks, in white and green ivory handles, &c. as also the Working Utensils.

Catalogues, (gratis) to be had of Mr Auld, and Messrs W. and P. Cunningham, jewellers in Edinburgh; and of William Bruce, No. 37, North Bridge Street; likewise of Mr Robert Gray, jeweller, Glasgow.

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GENERAL POST OFFICE,
EDINBURGH, 2D. FEBRUARY, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Rider of the Mail was upon Sunday morning the 27th ultimo, thrown from his horse, between KINCARDINE and CULROSS, and the horse, with the other mail bags, ran forwards found near the west Church Yard of Culross; but, the Bags it contained from ALLOA and KINCARDINE, for EDINBURGH, as also, the Bye Bags from STIRLING, ALLOA, and KINCARDINE, for CULROSS, DUNFERMLINE, and INVERKEITHING, had been abstracted and carried off.

A Reward of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling will be paid, upon conviction, to whoever will discover the Person or Persons guilty of this crime.

By Command of the Postmaster General,
WILLIAM KERR, Sec.

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HOUSES IN THE FLESH MARKET CLOSE OF LEITH FOR SALE,

And under the Authority of the Lords of Council and Session.
To be SOLD by public roup, within the Court-house of Leith, on Friday the 1st day of March 1799, at one o'clock afternoon,

THESE HOUSES, High and Laigh, Back and Fore, with the Pertinents, lying opposite to the New Flesh Market of Leith, presently possessed by Anthony Foreman, and others, at the yearly rent of L. 36 Sterling, or thereby.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of the Town Clerk of Leith.

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FARMS IN FIFE.

To be LET for such number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to immediately, or at Whitsunday first,

I.—THE LANDS of LETHAM, in the parish of Dalgety, and county of Fife, being all completely subdivided into the Enclosures following, according to a recent plan and mensuration by William Bell of Edinburgh, viz.

No. 1. Eleven acres Scotch measure, laid down with wheat, clovers, and ryegrass.
No. 2. Fourteen acres, laid down last year with barley, clovers, and ryegrass.
No. 3. Six acres, at present in turnip, and ready for laying down.
No. 4. Fifteen acres and a half, laid down last year with barley, clovers, and ryegrass.
No. 5. About two acres, at present in turnip.
No. 6. Seventeen acres, laid down last year with barley, clovers, and ryegrass.
No. 7. Fifteen acres, hill pasture, not valuable.

The first six above mentioned fields are in the best possible heart and condition, having been for the last three years in the natural possession of the proprietor, and form a most desirable object for any tenant who wishes for a compact farm, yielding immediate returns, and without an acre of bad ground in it. The farmstead is about a mile eastward from Inverkeithing, within half a mile of a good corn mill, and less than that distance from the coal harbour of St Davids.

If the bounds above described are not thought sufficiently extensive, there are a number of fields in old grass immediately adjoining, three or four of which the proprietor has no objection to include in the lease, or the tenant may be accommodated with them for pasture from year to year.

II.—Likewise to be Let in same manner, the Two FARMS of DAMLEYS and of BROOMYSIDE, in the same parish and barony, each consisting of about eighty or ninety acres, recently improved and enclosed, and which have also been for several years in the proprietor's natural possession.

For particulars apply by letter, or otherwise, to the proprietor Sir John Henderson, Bart. at Fordel, near Inverkeithing; to whom likewise proposals for any of the three above mentioned farms may be addressed.

N. B.—The Grass Parks of Fordel, Clinkhill, Otterston, Little Fordel, and North Grounds, (amounting to about four hundred acres) will be rouped as usual for the season, and due notice given in this paper of the *day of roup* as soon as it is fixed.

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LANDS NEAR GLASGOW,
To be SOLD by private bargain.

THE LANDS of ROSEBANK and others, in one Lot, and the lands of SPRINGVALE in another Lot, as formerly advertised to be sold by public roup, are now to be sold by private bargain.

Offers will be received by John Dunlop, at Kinniel House, near Borrowstounness, or by James Davidson, writer to the signet; and it is requested they may be given in on or before the 15th day of March next.

Mr Dunlop or Mr Davidson will inform as to all particulars.

N. B.—The lands of Flemington are sold.

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MR & MRS CORRI's CONCERT
Is fixed for Tuesday the 19th instant.

MR CORRI having been favoured with the assistance of Mess. COOK and WALPOLE to his Concert, when he proposes to have as much novelty as possible. Among other new Pieces which will be performed, will be the much admired glee, "The Friars of Order Gray," and "Strike the Harp in praise of Bragilly," the last of which will have an accompaniment for the Harp and the Piano Forte. A complete plan of the whole will be given in future advertisements.

Mr Corri, anxious to facilitate the access to St Cecileas Hall, where he proposes to have his Concert, entreats his Friends and those who intend to favour him with their company, strickly to observe the following regulations, and he requests that orders may be given accordingly by them to their respective servants.—Coaches to go by Blair Street to the carriage door of the Concert Hall, and thence along the Cowgate.—Chairs to go by Niddry's Street only, and to return by the same.

Mr Corri is certain that if these regulations are attended to, the situation of the room will not be found so inconvenient as is commonly imagined.

Tickets, three shillings each, to be had of Mr Corri, No. 10. St Andrew's Square, and at all the Music shops.

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AU CHATEAU D'EDIMBOURG, LE 11 FEVRIER 1799.

LES Prisonniers *Français, très reconnoissans de la Bienveillance Chrétienne de quelques Personnes bien disposées d'Edinbourg, se sentent appellés à refuser les favourables Effets de cette Bienveillance;* au lieu de récueiller une Souscription *pour la Distribution de Traités Protestants en Français,* l'on engage *Mr Alexr. Pitcairn, Trésorier des fond pour la Publication,* a vouloir bien accepter le montant d'une autre Souscription, ouverte par les Prisonniers Français, pour la Conversion de ceux dont la folie les rend trop inquiets de choses qui ne les concernent en rien.

L'HERMITE, pour et du Consentement de tous les Prisonniers.

[TRANSLATION.]

EDINBURGH CASTLE, FEB. 11. 1799.

THE *French* Prisoners, very thankful for the *Christian Benevolence of some well disposed Persons in Edinburgh, feel themselves called* upon to decline the kind Effects of that *Benevolence;* instead of collecting a Subscription *for the Distribution of French Protestant Tracts, Mr Alexander Pitcairn, Treasurer of the Fund for Publication,* is hereby desired to accept of the Amount of another Subscription, collected amongst the French Prisoners, for the Conversion of Persons, whose folly makes them too anxious about things with which they are by no means concerned.

L'HERMITE, for and at the desire of all the Prisoners.

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FIRE IN THE COWGATE.

A SUBSCRIPTION is Opened for the Relief of the unfortunate Sufferers by the late alarming FIRE in the COWGATE, under the management of

The Right Hon. the LORD PROVOST,

| | |
|---|---|
| BAILIE EYRE, | ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST, Esq. |
| BAILIE SPANKIE, | WALTER WOOD, Esq. |
| BAILIE HENDERSON, | MALCOLM WRIGHT, Esq. |
| BAILIE HILL, | WILLIAM COULTER, Esq.—and |
| CHARLES KERR, Esq. | CONVENER RANKIER. |

Who consider it their duty to mention to the Public, that they have been at pains to enquire into the different cases of the sufferers, and to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the amount of the loss incurred by those unfortunate people, but for reasons very obvious cannot, with delicacy, be published.

The subscriptions already received, though liberal, are far short of the sum necessary to give relief. The persons entrusted with the management therefore solicit the aid of the benevolent in behalf of the unfortunate sufferers, whose cases are truly disastrous, and claim immediate relief.

Subscriptions are received at the Council Chamber every day, from ten to three o'clock, and at all the Bankers and Booksellers shops in town.

* * MR JONES, of the ROYAL CIRCUS, is to give a BENEFIT on Friday the 15th instant, (in place of Friday the 8th, as formerly advertised) for the Relief of the Sufferers.

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CONTRACTORS WANTED.

THE Right Hon. the LORD PROVOST, and Hon. MAGISTRATES of the City of Edinburgh, having Resolved to BUILD a DRAIN along the front of the intended Buildings of the Street parallel to, and north from York Place, to begin near the north-east corner of Mr Stewart's garden, and to pass along by the foot of Duke Street to Broughton Lone; these are therefore desiring that those willing to contract for the said Work, will give in their estimates sealed, to the Lord Provost, between this and the 28th current, specifying the prices of the following articles:

1st. Digging Earth, Gravel or Clay, per cubical yard, including the removing of what may remain after filling in the Trench, when the Drain is built to the hollow part of the ground, which is far below the level of the Street.

2d. Lineal Arched Drain, per yard, to be built of good and sufficient materials, and of the following dimensions: to be 6 feet high and 3 feet wide within, side walls 1 foot 6 inches thick. The arch semicircular, and 1 foot thick fully, the bottom to be laid with dressed whin stone, from Bell's Mill Quarry, with 3 inches of a concave curve.

3d. Rubble Work, reduced to one foot thick in wells or openings for cleaning the Drain.——And,

4th. Brotched Craiglieth Frames and Well Covers, per superficial foot, including a small expence of Rings for raising the covers occasionally.

N. B. As it is probable that there may be some Rock in the easterly part of the ground, the contractor will specify his price for the same per cubical yard.

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To be LET and Entered to Immediately,

THAT LARGE CURRYING SHOP, DRYING SHADE, and DWELLING HOUSE, situated at the South End of the Potterrow. If not let to a Currier, it can be turned to any other purpose where extensive room is required.

For particulars apply to Mr Douglass Menzies, Potterrow.
Edinburgh, February 11. 1799.

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To be SOLD, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT HOUSE, with Coach-house and Stables, being No. 43, south side of George Street, presently possessed by Mr Menzies of Culdairs, and belonging to the Miss Campbells of Blythswood.

To be seen on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from one to three o'clock.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr Robert Marshall, writer, No. 18, Rose Street.

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*TO CREDITORS.*

THE Creditors of WILLIAM FERGUS, merchant in Stirling, are requested to lodge their claims and oaths on the verity thereof, betwixt and the first day of March next, with Mess. James Thomson, jun. or Thomas Balfour, merchants in Stirling, certifying those who fail, that they will not be entitled to any part of the division of the funds to be made on the 15th of that month. Not to be repeated.

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NOTICE TO MR JAMES DUNLOP's CREDITORS.

GILBERT HAMILTON, merchant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of MR JAMES DUNLOP, late of Garnkirk, requests, that the Creditors or their Agents would meet at his writing room, in Queen Street, on Monday the 18th curt. at one o'clock afternoon, in order to fix the upset price of Barrowfield. Glasgow, 11th Feb. 1799.

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TO THE DEBTORS AND CREDITORS
Of the late JAMES MURRAY, Merchant in Edinburgh.

MRS MURRAY being now engaged with her own concerns, has given up the charge formerly committed to her by the Trustees, they therefore request those persons indebted to the estate, will immediately pay their accounts to John Phillips writer, Writers Court, and that such Creditors who have not yet given in their claims and grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, will lodge the same in his hands without loss of time, so as to enable the Trustees to make up a scheme of division of the funds already realised.

N. B.—A dividend will be payable at the house of Mess. Menzies and Anderson, Hunters Square, on Monday the 4th of March next, betwixt the hours of one and three o'clock in the afternoon. Edinburgh, 12th Feb. 1799.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Feb. 7.

UNION WITH IRELAND.

Mr PITT moved the order of the day for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee on the ſubject of the Addreſs to his Majeſty, concerning a Legiſlative Union between the two kingdoms.

Mr SHERIDAN roſe to oppoſe the motion. He adverted to the ſentiments Mr Pitt entertained and uttered, of making the Legiſlative Union with Ireland the purport and buſineſs of his life, and from thence argued the neceſſity of the Iriſh Legiſlature watching with a vigilant eye his ſtratagems, and the means he intends to adopt, for accompliſhing this favourite object. He ſaid the Miniſter's declaration, ſo frankly avowed, was ſufficient to put them on their guard, for it was manifeſtly this—"I'll watch the moment of your Legiſlative weakneſs, and your political infirmities, and when a favourable opportunity offers I'll ſnach it, and 40,000 bayonets ſhall *convince* you of its utilty and neceſſity."—This was nothing elſe than a plan of intimidation and influence, already evinced by the diſmiſſal from their places of two old and confidential ſervants of the crown.—There were in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons not leſs than 116 place-men and penſioners. This public degradation and puniſhment was held out *in terrorem* to the remainder, from which he anticipated nothing ſhort of attempting, by ſuch means, that exceſs of intimidation and corruption, which may eventually create a forced majority, at ſome moment of national weakneſs. He noticed the remark of an Hon. Gentleman (Mr Canning) which went ſo far as to ſay, that nothing but an Union could heal the wounds of religious feuds and factions in that diſtracted country; this he thought would not by any means be the reſult. Rebellion, he dreaded to ſay, would be the conſequence. He aſked, why ſhould a Union only be capable of healing thoſe diviſions?—Would not a free Legiſlature be equally capable of the duty and the taſk; was there any thing which a Union could give, but an unbiaſſed Parliament could grant? He made ſome ſevere remarks on the aſſertion of Mr Pitt, that tended to the ſame point on a former night, and contended that it was a direct inſult to the Parliament of Ireland, and calculated to ſow the ſeeds of eternal diſcord between the two kingdoms;—for he emphatically deſired to know whether, if her Parliament was pure, and her Government honeſt, could not every political bleſſing that a Union pretended to hold out, be as effectually and as eſſentially accompliſhed? Common ſenſe was with him in that poſition. He then took a general review of what he termed the fallacious arguments advanced in ſupport. (Mr Pitt having ſmiled) he ſaid the Right Hon. Gentleman might well ſmile, but Ireland had cauſe to weep.

In one reſpect, the Hon. Gentleman might be conſidered as having coaleſced with the United Iriſh. He was agreed with them in five points out of eight. The United Iriſh ſay, that "their Government had a moſt deſtructive influence upon the country"—ſo ſaid the Right Hon. Gentleman. "All the grievances, calamities, and miſeries of Ireland are to be attributed to Government," ſaid the United Iriſhmen. "Yes," ſaid the Right Hon. Gentleman, "they always acted under the influence of Engliſh faction." "The Government muſt be deſtroyed," argue the United Iriſh. The Right Hon. Gentleman ſaid the ſame thing. The Right Hon. Gentleman had then proceeded to ſtate, that in three inſtances the truth of his aſſertion was clear, of the prevalence of Engliſh faction; all of which inſtances occurred during the time that ſome of his preſent friends were in oppoſition, and while the Duke of Portland was at the head of that party. The evil they both agreed in, and in ſome manner as to the remedy. The only difference was as to what form of Government they ſhould ſubſtitute—the United Iriſh wiſhed for a Republic, and the Right Hon. Gentleman intended to take the Government into his own hands. The queſtion was, whether the Houſe would ſecond that Right Hon. Gentleman in his plan of uſing the influence of Government and its powerful intimidation? He then adverted to that part of the intended ſyſtem which ſhould introduce the Iriſh Repreſentatives into that Houſe, and, in doing ſo, took occaſion to glance at the ſentiments and terms which a Noble Lord (Hawkeſbury) treated that ſubject. That Noble Lord had ſaid, that, inſtead of *abſenteeiſm* being increaſed by a Legiſlative Union, it would decreaſe, and that the introduction into that Houſe of 100 Iriſh Knights, and their abſence eight months out of twelve in the year, would enable them, on their return, to promote civilization and good neighbourhood among their tenantry, and to teach their reſpective communities the value of their temporary abſence. This he thought ſo repugnant to reaſon, that he would leave it as he found it, to refute itſelf.

He then, in a ſtile of great pleaſantry and irony, ſuppoſed that the innate modeſty of theſe one hundred knights would at firſt be panic ſtruck at that auguſt aſſembly; and as it was formerly the caſe when a Speaker happened to be elected, it was uſual to force him to the Chair, ſo it would be found neceſſary to ſend the Serjeant at Arms to compel "theſe wandering Knights ſo fair" to take their ſeats; or it was equally probable that, dazzled with the ſplendours of that Houſe, and terrified at the mace, they would e'en creep on all-fours, till inured by the ſame diffidence they muſt conſequently witneſs in their oppoſite Scotch neighbours, at laſt aſſume, by eaſy gradations, that becoming aſſurance that would render them acquieſcing inſtruments to every Miniſter. In this ſtrain he proceeded a conſiderable time, and contended that a reform in the Houſes of Parliament, and the ſame in the Executive Government of Ireland, could only, properly, legitimately, and conſtitutionally, continue and promote a real and laſting bond of amity between the two countries; that would defeat faction, deſtroy religious feuds, encourage commerce, induſtry, and peace, and be eſſentially beneficial to the empire. Convinced, therefore, of theſe ſentiments, and as he ſuggeſted on a former night, he ſhould propoſe, inſtead of the order of the day, the following propoſitions, viz.

Firſt, That this Houſe do reſolve, that no meaſure ought to be introduced for encreaſing the amity between Great Britain and Ireland, that has not for its baſis the manifeſt, fair, and free conſent of the Parliaments of both kingdoms.

Secondly, That any perſon attempting to obtain the ſame by corruption and intimidation, is an enemy to his Majeſty and to his country.

Theſe being read from the Chair,

Mr PITT, ſaid, that as the Honourable Gentleman had entered rather into a general diſcuſſion of the merits of the meaſure than that of confining himſelf to that motion regularly before the Houſe, he ſhould not follow him, but confine himſelf ſhortly to that part of the topic that more immediately related to the diſmiſſal of perſons in office; he inſiſted that this circumſtance was no argument of intimidation being uſed, and this he illuſtrated as follows: Perſons holding high offices in a government, have a juſt right to entertain their own opinions, as in all other ſituations in life. If theſe on any great and important ſubject of ſtate neceſſity or expediency, differ from the majority of their coadjutors, and reſign their employment, recede, or are diſmiſſed, this argues nothing more than the neceſſity that their ſituations ſhould be occupied by thoſe whoſe ſentiments may accord with that majority in ſuch important and fundamental objects of national conſideration. Was it by diſunion of Cabinets that kingdoms were to be governed? If the negative of that were to be admitted, as it muſt, then it was for unanimity of Councils, not for intimidation of perſons, or degradation of individuals, that ſuch ſeceſſions, reſignations or diſmiſſions were rendered neceſſary.

He urged this topic in very logical and argumentative terms, and ſubmitted to the ſincerity of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Sheridan) whether he would gravely aſſert or attempt to maintain the contrary out of that Houſe. (Mr Sheridan here ſignified acroſs the table that he certainly would.) He then proceeded to ſhew the futility of ſuch harſh and unſtateſmanlike language and ſentiments, and deprecated the propoſitions, the firſt particularly, which on account of the truiſm it contained, carried with it the moſt miſchievous tendency, without being calculated to any kind of political purpoſe or beneficial end, as it marked him as an object ſeeking to accompliſh a meaſure which had not the ſanction of a fair and free Iriſh Parliament, but ſuch as intimidation and corruption might warp. This he was proud to think would not be found the caſe; and he entertained no doubt but the Iriſh Parliament, by their deciſion, would confute the aſperſion. He then concluded with urging his original motion.

Mr GREY ſaid, the Right Honourable Gentleman had ſtated the neceſſity of unanimity in his Majeſty's Councils, without which there could be neither governors or governed; where was this deſire of unanimity when that Gentleman firſt came into office, and yet did he not (as now on the ſubject of the Union) ſtate Reform in Parliament the object moſt dear to him, and coeval with his life, but did he on that occaſion prevail on one of his new coadjutors to reſign, or compel one of them to be diſmiſſed? Certainly not; Did he in the matter of the Slave Trade, when he made an empty parade of his ſentiments to obtain an abolition, avowed himſelf its advocate, and yet when the object was loſt by the means of his neareſt friends, did he remove one of them for differing with him in a matter of ſuch eſſential and fundamental ſtate importance? Certainly not; but he can always render "exiſting circumſtances" favourable to any project, and he ſhould not be ſurprized to hear that Honourable Gentleman with his accuſtomed ingenuity, take advantage of terms, and ſay none of the aforementioned ſubjects required that extent of unanimity as this. And, that to obtain a Union there muſt be no diſcord in the councils of the King, or with the Executive Government.

He then followed Mr Sheridan upon the topic of intimidation, to ſecure a majority in the Iriſh Houſe, and by way of illuſtration, adverted to the diſmiſſal of the Prime Serjeant there, whoſe ſituation, merely as a law-officer, did not make him amenable for political ſins, or even afford him an opportunity of thwarting any Miniſter's views in that country: his diſmiſſal therefore from his profeſſional office, was a direct act of abſolute intimidation. He dwelt ſome time on this ſubject, and concluded with ſtating his oppoſition to the original motion, and his ſupport of the propoſitions.

Mr SHERIDAN in reply to Mr Pitt ſtated, that a maxim was now to be adhered to, which went the length of ſaying, no alternative is left for Ireland, but miſery or Union. The Right Hon. Gentleman hinted at this in his ſpeech; he threatened the commerce of that kingdom, in caſe of non-compliance with his new meaſure; but he dealt unwiſely, for he would find he was inculcating in the nature of the native Iriſh a ſentiment of hoſtile aſpect,

"Delenda est Carthago."

Or England or Ireland muſt fall. This awful alternative was to be the reſult of his miſchievous meaſures.

The Houſe then divided.

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| For the original motion by Mr Pitt | | 141 |
| Againſt it | - | 25 |
| Majority | - | 116 |

On our return to the gallery we found the Houſe again in debate on the motion "that the Speaker do leave the chair."

The Hon. ST ANDREW ST JOHN was on his legs.—The queſtion to be conſidered, he obſerved, was not, whether advantage was likely to accrue to the Empire from the meaſure, but whether, under the preſent circumſtances (the Iriſh Houſe of Commons having declared themſelves hoſtile to the Union) any good could happily reſult from agitating the queſtion at this moment.

He was not, however, prepared to give a decided opinion on the policy of the propoſed Union; nor, indeed, did the motion before the Houſe call for that deciſion. But ſatisfied that, at all events, the preſent was not the proper ſeaſon for agitating the queſtion, he ſhould oppoſe the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Mr GREY conjured the Houſe not to be led away. It was incumbent upon the Right Hon. Gentleman, not only to convince the Houſe of the expediency of a legiſlative Union, but likewiſe to ſatisfy them of the fitneſs of the time.—I certainly am no advocate (continued Mr Grey) for the good conduct and merits of the Iriſh Parliament; but I may well feel ſurprized that the Right Hon. Gentleman, who has ſo frequently made that Parliament the theme of the higheſt paneygric, ſhould ſo ſuddenly change his note—Are the Iriſh diſcontented with their Parliament?—Are petitioners from that country at your bar to requeſt the abrogation and diſmiſſal of its Senate? Or has the Iriſh Parliament, in oppoſition to the wiſh of the Right. Hon. Gentleman, adopted a ſyſtem which he cannot poſſibly join?

The preſent meaſure, Mr Grey contended, was calculated to aggravate the feuds and diſcontents of Ireland in a moſt alarming degree. He contemplated, with horror, the unbounded ambition of the French Republic. He beheld, with dread, the immenſe aggrandizement of that gigantic power. No man could be happier or readier than himſelf to join in any practical ſcheme for arreſting its progreſs. He perfectly agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman that an effectual conſolidation of the ſtrength, and a connexion of the two countries, preſented much better hopes of ſucceſs, in defeating the views and deſigns of the enemy, than any mode of attack which could poſſibly be adopted. But the connexion for which he was anxious, was a conſolidation of intereſt and affection; the act of Union he wiſhed to ſee accompliſhed, was the union of heart, a junction of will and power, both acting one way, both directed to one and the ſelf-ſame object, both exerted for the mutual welfare and ſecurity of the two kingdoms.

Mr DUNDAS.—Sir, the queſtion we have now to conſider is, whether the Legiſlatures of the two countries may not take ſuch meaſures as appear to them the beſt calculated to promote the intereſts of the two countries, and the general ſecurity of the empire? In treating with the Parliament of Ireland, I cannot conſider it as attacking the independence of that Parliament, any more than I conſider the treaty reſpecting the Union with Scotland as having violated the independence of that country.

But the real queſtion now at iſſue is, Whether the diſeaſes from whence the preſent diſtracted and unhappy ſtate proceeds, are moſt likely to be cured by the preſent ſyſtem of Government in Ireland, by its ſeparate and as they call it, "independent Parliament," or by an incorporated Union of the Parliaments of both kingdoms? And in viewing the circumſtances of that kingdom, the firſt thing that ſtrikes me is, the great and fundamental diſſentions in that country, ariſing from religious diſtinctions; and this does not ſurpriſe me, for I underſtand, from authority on which I can rely, that no matter for the preciſe numbers, but that three-fourths of the people, at leaſt, are of a different religious perſuaſion from thoſe to whom the legiſlative and executive authority is confided, who are conſtituted from the remaining one-fourth. Is this, or not, a fair deſcription of that part of the ſituation of Ireland? There can hardly exiſt in human nature a ſtronger ground for diſſenſion or animoſity. It is impoſſible, therefore, that a Government ſo conſtituted can enjoy the confidence of the Iriſh people. The majority muſt feel that they are totally excluded from a ſhare in the Government, ſolely on account of their being Catholics.

To do away theſe grounds of diſſention, I maintain that a United Parliament of both kingdoms would be more adequate, and more conſiſtent in its nature and diſpoſitions, and to bring thoſe rancours and animoſities to a happy concluſion. I alſo contend, that a proper and ſufficient incorporation of the Lords and Commons from Ireland with the Britiſh Parliament, would be ſovereignly efficacious.

And here, Sir, I muſt remark, that Gentlemen talk of the Parliament of Ireland as if it were wholly compoſed of the two Eſtates reſident in that kingdom.—Did they forget the Third Eſtate, the Regal Authority reſident in Great Britain, and that the controul of this Executive is conſidered as one of the greateſt privileges of the Britiſh Parliament? This leads to a queſtion which I ſhall put—Whether the Parliament of Ireland, as now conſtituted, has ſo great a controul over the Executive Branch of the Conſtitution, as it would have incorporated with the Parliament of Great Britain. In reſpect of this idea, I can adduce the authority of Mr Grattan, the reputed champion of Iriſh liberty:—the effect of his argument upon an occaſion where the queſtion applied, was, that Ireland, on the very important points of peace and war, was bound blindly to follow the Parliament of Great Britain; that was ſo far ſurrendering the controul of the Iriſh Parliament over the Executive in a very great inſtance. It would be otherwiſe, were an Union of Legiſlatures to take place.—How is it, Sir, with Scotland? Let the acceſſion of power by the Union to the repreſentatives of that country be conſidered. I, as one of the forty-five members, can maintain the rights of Scotland in the Britiſh Parliament, and in the face of the Engliſh repreſentatives, and can take care that the intereſts of Scotland ſuffer in no reſpect. This acceſſion of power and reſpectability beſt ſpeaks for itſelf, and ſuch would, in the event of an Union, be experienced by Ireland; ſo would it in every great and material queſtion be more efficient and reſpectable than in its preſent mode of conſtruction.—Parliamentary independence, Sir, is, I acknowledge, a fine ſounding word—a member can ſtart up and ſay, I am one of the independent Parliament of Ireland—But, what conſtitutes its real independence? Is it becauſe it ſits in a different piece of ground or ſoil from the Parliament of Great Britain? Theſe are ſhallow and idle diſtinctions. The real conſideration with the Iriſh ſhould be, whether a Parliament ſo conſtituted as that now reſident in Ireland, can be ſo beneficially employed for the intereſts of their country, as if a proper number of repreſentatives from the two Eſtates were incorporated with the Britiſh Parliament. It is an abſolute miſ-ſtatement of terms, when the Gentlemen oppoſed to the meaſure ſay, that an Union would deſtroy the Parliament of Ireland—it would do no ſuch thing; it would be placing it in a ſituation where it could benefit Ireland, which is not the caſe at preſent.

If the deſired Union were to take place, the Iriſh Repreſentatives would ſoon be duly impreſſed with the acceſſion to their conſequence; they would feel their importance as Members of the Imperial Parliament.—Every thing connected with the widely extended Britiſh empire would regularly fall under their conſideration—they would be bound by nothing but their own judgments and opinions, and their own ſenſe of the feelings of mankind. When the Union between the kingdoms of England and Scotland was repeatedly propoſed, did the Legiſlature or people of the latter realm expreſs any anger at the propoſal? They did not. The mode uniformly adopted on theſe occaſions was preciſely that adopted in the preſent inſtance.—The Sovereign ſent a communication upon the ſubject, at the ſame time, to the Parliaments of both kingdoms. I ſhall now trouble the Houſe, and preſs to the conſideration of Gentleman oppoſite to me a few ſtatements, which will ſhew beyond cavil, the great benefits which Scotland received from the Union—from the very ſmall portion of tonnage which was notoriouſly employed in the ſhipping concerns of Scotland at the period in queſtion, it has increaſed to the amount, as taken in 1792, of 162,000 tons, worth upwards of one million and a half ſterling; in the port of Leith alone, the port appertaining to the metropolis of Scotland, they have increaſed from 1700 tons to 18,000 in the year 1792.

The Scots linen manufacture (and this I particularly take notice of and wiſh to refer to, as the linen is the preſent ſtaple manufacture of Ireland) at the time of the Union was about one million yards; but the foſtering care of the United Parliaments, and from the benign influence of a thorough conſolidation of the intereſts of both kingdoms, it has increaſed to the quantity of twenty-three millions, manufactured in the year 1796—the Cuſtoms from an amount of about 34,000l. to 284,000l. in the laſt year—the Exciſe has riſen from only 33,000l. to the immenſe ſum of 851,000l.—and the population bore an increaſe proportionate to this addition of wealth. Theſe ſtatements not only go in argument againſt the oppoſers of a ſimilar meaſure with reſpect to Ireland, but flatly contradict the prophecies of Lord Belhaven, one of the moſt violent oppoſers of the Union with Scotland, in his ſpeeches, which might be called a diſplay of his viſions. He propheſied the greateſt calamities as likely to reſult to Scotland from the meaſure; from the power of managing their affairs, according to that Nobleman, being taken out of their hands, the intereſts of the church would be ſacrificed. That, however, Sir, will hardly now be inſiſted upon, as I believe we all know, that the church eſtabliſhments of Scotland continue in their priſtine vigour, unaſſailed by the United Parliament. The Peerage of Scotland, according to the ſame prophet, would be degraded;—that alſo is another falſity; for it is well known, that no one ſet of men in Great Britain have attained to a greater degree of conſideration in rank or property than many of the Scots Peers—the ruin of their provincial towns was predicted, but the reverſe is the fact; for not only the great towns, as Perth and Dundee, but all the burghs have increaſed in wealth and population an hundred-fold.

Manifold advantages preſented themſelves, and the increaſe of the Scotch trade was ſpeedily apparent, particularly in the weſtern parts of the iſland, as beſt ſituated for the colonial trade, which was opened to them only by the Union: Of this the unparalleled increaſe of wealth and population in the city of Glaſgow is a ſtriking proof; its population now amounts to upwards of 77,000 ſouls. Notwithſtanding all theſe manifeſt advantages reſulting to Scotland from the Union, ſtill, Sir, the maſs of the lower orders of the people, ridiculouſly credited the viſionary ſpeculations of Lord Belhaven—the declarations of Queen Anne, ſoon after the accompliſhment of the meaſure, were, however, exact repreſentations of the truth. Her Majeſty congratulated the united kingdoms on a meaſure which would prove a foundation for laſting peace and amity between both countries—which would remove all jealouſies, and increaſe the ſtrength, riches, and trade of the empire; and that the union of the whole iſland under one Government would conſtitute ſuch a condenſed force as would enable them to reſiſt and overcome all their enemies.—Theſe predictions of her Majeſty, I believe, Sir, it is well known, have ſince been abundantly fulfilled.

I ſhall here notice a queſtion which was more than once triumphantly aſked by the Hon. Gentleman? "Why not give all thoſe advantages to Ireland without a Union?" The beſt way I can anſwer this is by another queſtion: If Great Britain ſhould communicate theſe indulgencies or opportunities to Ireland, could ſhe, under her preſent conſtitution of Government, take the advantage of them? I am convinced ſhe could not, and that in her preſent ſituation ſuch conceſſions would not be productive of advantge. Without an incorporated Union they would be of no avail; for the ſtrength and reſources of both countries muſt be conſolidated, in order to enable Ireland to reap the full advantage from ſuch conceſſions; and this conſideration recalls to my mind a proceeding which took place before the Union with Scotland, which put the intereſts of that kingdom and Ireland in a ſort of iſſue.

It happened early in the reign of Charles II. and in this way—from the period of Crowns of both kingdoms being united in the perſon of James I. Scotland enjoyed ſeveral important commercial advantages derived from England until the reign of Charles II. when they were done away by the proviſions of the Navigation Act: the Scots remonſtrated againſt what they called an injuſtice, and commiſſioners were appointed to take cognizance of the matter. In the courſe of theſe proceedings, the Scots loudly complained that they were treated with leſs indulgence than the Iriſh, which produced an authoritative declaration from the Engliſh Commiſſioners, ſetting forth the cauſes why theſe indulgencies were continued to the Iriſh, namely, becauſe the Crown of Ireland was inſeparably annexed to that of England;—That they were to be always worn by the ſame monarch—that the kingdom of Ireland was an appendage to that of England—that the Iriſh laws were of no effect until they received the ſanction of the Privy Council of England—and that the Lord Treaſurer, and other Engliſh officers of ſtate, had various privileges and other powers in Ireland. Theſe were ſtated to the Scotch Commiſſioners, why Ireland was entitled to a degree of indulgence ſuperior to that allowed to their nation; and in the preſent very much altered ſtate of things in the three kingdoms, a ſimilar anſwer might be given to the queſtion, "Why not give theſe advantages to Ireland without a Union?" In addition to this it might be obſerved, that the Engliſh Government, conſiſtent with the duty we owe to their Britiſh fellow-ſubjects, could not make ſuch conceſſions to Ireland under its preſent conſtitution and ſeparate legiſlature; ſo that the very circumſtance of Ireland enjoying what is called an Independent Legiſlature, is the means of depriving her of a participation in thoſe Commercial benefits.

The queſtion at iſſue, Sir, I muſt again repeat it, is between the benefits and advantages, take them all in all, derivable to Ireland from her preſent ſeparate Legiſlature, or thoſe from an Incorporated Union. However, I muſt proteſt againſt the idea, that any thing in the preſent proceedings is any way hoſtile or derogatory to the acknowledged independence of Ireland. The very mode of putting the preſent queſtion to their Parliament, implies its Legiſlative Independence.

In point of local or geographical ſituation, with a reference to the meaſure of a Union, I acknowledge that the two countries, Scotland and Ireland, widely differ—the former is divided from this part of the iſland principally by a river; the Hon. Gentleman to whom I have had occaſion more than once to allude, reſides not far from that boundary; and the county which he repreſents, now ſo flouriſhing in point of agriculture, and ſo enriched by the trade of its ſeaport towns, was while the northern and ſouthern parts of the iſland were in a ſtate of hoſtility, conſidered merely as a neutral territory—the ſeat of frequent and bloody actions, and deſpoiled by the frequent inroads made upon it—barren, untilled, and in a ſtate of deveſtation—let him look to the contraſt.

I think it not unfair, Sir, alſo to allude to another advantage which England enjoys from the Union, namely, the great aſſiſtance in her hoſtile operations which ſhe derives from thoſe pyramids of gallant and hardy men who enter into her armies, and ſhare in the glory of all her exploits. Beſides, Sir, there was another advantage which Scotland ſacrificed upon her obtaining the Union, which it is not in the power of Ireland to beſtow, I mean, Sir, the independent *Crown* which Scotland then ſurrendered, as well as a perfectly independent Legiſlature. Ireland is in that view differently circumſtanced. The Crown of that kingdom *muſt* reſt upon the head of whoſoever is Sovereign of England, and the ſame perſon muſt ſway both ſceptres. The Scots undoubtedly ſurrendered theſe honours at the time with reluctance, and evinced the greateſt hoſtility to the

Union, until experience had made her acquainted with its bleſſings.

The Duke of Queenſberry, the nobleman who took the moſt active part in carrying the meaſure into effect, and was her Majeſty's Commiſſioner for the purpoſe, narrowly eſcaped in ſeveral inſtances, with his life; ſeveral of his guards were killed. The Duke of Hamilton, the patriot of that day, the moſt violent oppoſer of the meaſure, was applauded to the ſkies for his conduct by the populace; they regularly chaired him from his apartments in Holyrood Houſe, to the Parliament Houſe, juſt as the Dublin mob lately did the Speaker of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons; but, Sir, the popularity of the Duke of Hamilton, and the other oppoſers of the union, in a little time died away, and thoſe men who boldly ſtood forward in maintaining the rights and the real good of their country, even againſt the wiſhes of the people at the time, lived to receive the well earned reward of the general praiſes and bleſſings of their countrymen, for being the means of conferring upon them ſuch great and unexpected benefits.

For a ſtriking inſtance of my laſt aſſertion, that the people of Scotland were ſhortly appriſed of the benefits reſulting from the Union, even in the ſhort interval of eight years, I ſhall recur to the Scottiſh hiſtory for a particular fact—the Pretender, previous to his landing in Scotland in 1715, publiſhed ſeveral manifeſtoes, in which he ſet forth, that one of the firſt acts of his reign ſhould be, in caſe of ſucceſs, to repeal the act of Union. However, upon inquiry, he found, that ſuch a proceeding was ſo unpopular, that he left it out of his ſubſequent proclamations. With reſpect to Ireland, nothing has been done hitherto to alarm, in the moſt diſtant degree, that country. The Britiſh Parliament wiſhed to treat with the Iriſh upon equal terms, and to give them a better Legiſlature than they poſſeſſed at preſent.

If that cannot be done, why they muſt retain their independent legiſlature; but I deny that the ſenſe of the country is yet proved to be againſt the meaſure; the queſtion is by no means decided in Ireland. I am confident they will, at a future period, ſee their true intereſts in the adoption of the meaſure. I can by no means agree with the Hon. Gentleman in his propoſitions, either that the Parliament of Ireland have clearly decided againſt the meaſure—or that on account of the reception it has already met with, it ſhould not be revived. I poſitively deny that the Parliament of Ireland have rejected the propoſition. Are there not eſtates conſtituting that Parliament—and is not there a third of equally eſſential importance with either reſiding in this country?—What have the Iriſh Houſe of Lords done?—Have they not acknowledged the propriety of the principle, and do not the moſt extenſive properties, power, and influence of any in the kingdom veſt in that branch of the Legiſlature?—Well—there is then one Houſe of Parliament againſt the other—Which has the beſt ſide of the argument? I clearly am of opinion, the Lords.

What right has 111 members of their Houſe of Commons, which, by the bye, do not conſtitute half the Houſe, to ſay they ſpeak the ſenſe of the whole nation? Is it becauſe ſuch a proceeding has taken place—becauſe a majority of five or ſix, on a particular day, vote unfavourably to the meaſure, that its diſcuſſion ſhould not be revived by a meſſage from the Executive, or that the Iriſh Parliament at large ſhould be precluded from all future opportunity of reconſidering the ſubject? Certainly not.—Might they not, on mature deliberation, ſee juſt grounds for altering their opinions? Moſt aſſuredly. What we urge at preſent is, that the Iriſh Parliament might have an opportunity of knowing what we are willing to treat with them about; and on what terms we would willingly fix as a baſis for a Treaty of Union. The proceeding by no means affects the independence of the Iriſh Parliament—ſo far from it, that the very proceeding on the part of the Parliament of Great Britain pre-ſuppoſes the independence of the full powers of the Parliament of Ireland. With reſpect, Sir, to what has been ſaid of the impropriety of agitating the queſtion at the preſent time, I ſhall only ſay, that ſo far from entertaining any doubt upon that point, I am convinced that the late occurrences in Ireland amount to an irrefragable demonſtration that the time could not be better choſen, or with propriety delayed. I allude to the terrible and widely extended conſpiracy in Ireland—the notorious and avowed object of which was to ſeparate the countries, and the conſideration of the preſent alarming criſis, recals, Sir, to my mind the cauſe which was ultimately affected, or at leaſt much expedited the Union with Scotland.

I have before obſerved, that different attempts were made at an Union of the two kingdoms by ſucceſſive monarchs, which failed from various cauſes, ſome of which were in conſequence of the diſlike originally entertained to the meaſure in England; but one great view in atchieving the Union was, the detaching Scotland entirely from its ancient connection with France. However, after a ſucceſsful oppoſition againſt the meaſure of various periods, the miniſtry of Queen Anne ſet about the work with great earneſtneſs and zeal. The Engliſh nation was at that time, as now, engaged in a glorious ſtruggle, in order to reſtrain the inordinate ambition of France; and about the ſame period the Scots Parliament paſſed an act, altering the line of ſucceſſion to the Crown, the reſult of which might be, that the Crown of Scotland might be placed on the head of a different perſon than the one filling the Engliſh Throne.

This alarming proceeding brought the people of England to their ſenſes. They were engaged in an expenſive continental war; they beheld all the horrors which a diſputed ſucceſſion might bring upon their nation, and they ſuddenly became as zealous for a Union with Scotland, as before they were to oppoſe it; they dreaded the effects which muſt ariſe from the northern part of the iſland being ever again placed under the influence, or in the hands of their inveterate enemy the French; and under theſe impreſſions the meaſure was expedited. I will now aſk Gentlemen on the other ſide, if there is not a ſtriking ſimilarity in the ſituation of Great Britain with reſpect to Ireland now, and of England and Scotland then! Were not the deſigns of France apparent in both caſes? Are they not now fomenting a powerful faction in Ireland for the purpoſe of ſeparating it from Great Britain, with a view to diminiſh the power of both countries, ſo as they ſhall not be able to reſiſt them? By a confederated Union of the two countries alone, I am convinced the deſigns of the enemy can be completely fruſtrated, and religious diſſentions in the ſiſter kingdom radically done away; and theſe conſiderations, Sir, I am convinced, would be ſeen and felt by every deſcription of the inhabitants of Ireland, were the propoſals of our Parliament allowed a full, fair, and free diſcuſſion.

Mr SHERIDAN roſe to anſwer what had fallen from Mr Dundas.—I ſhould not, ſaid he, have ventured again to trouble the Houſe, but for the extraordinary nature of the arguments which I have heard advanced by the Right Honourable Gentleman, who ſays, that he wiſhes to treat of the meaſure of the Union on equal terms with Ireland; but when he ſays ſo, I would aſk him how it is poſſible? In the preſent relative ſtate of the two countries, I defy him to talk of equality. If inſtead of the intimidation which had been uſed towards the Iriſh Members of Parliament, if Lord Cornwallis, inſtead of ſending to an illuſtrious and diſtinguiſhed Gentleman in office to diſcontinue his ſervices, had ſaid to him, on this queſtion uſe your own judgment and vote according to your conſcience; if, in ſhort, the Iriſh Government had acted directly contrary to the manner in which they have acted; if all theſe circumſtances had concurred, ſtill I aſſert the Iriſh Parliament could not have treated on equal terms with that of Great Britain.

One branch of the Right Honourable Gentleman's reaſoning is, that the Iriſh Parliament has not at preſent any power to decide on the queſtion of peace or war. On this head he quotes Mr Grattan, who ſays, that it is bound by the acts of the Engliſh Government.—I would aſk what they would gain in this reſpect by an Union? Can the Honourable Gentleman be ignorant that the privileges of Parliament do not entitle them to decide on the queſtion of the propriety of peace or war; that this is part of the prerogative of the Executive Power, and that it only remains for the Legiſlative Body to vote or to withhold the Supply? If the Right Honourable Gentleman means to aſſert that the Iriſh Parliament will, in the event of an Union, have a voice in proportioning the ſupply which is to be raiſed for the purpoſe of carrying on the war, on Ireland, it is a privilege which they at preſent enjoy. What is it then that they are invited to do? to have, by the adoption of this meaſure, the chance of an unequal and improper ſupply raiſed from their country, becauſe the other Members who are called upon to decide with them are ignorant of the circumſtances of the country. Such is to be the advantage which the Iriſh Members are to derive from ſitting in this Imperial Parliament, on the ſubject of which I have certainly heard much imperial nonſenſe, that is, I mean nonſenſe of the firſt rate, and moſt unequivocal kind.

Mr Sheridan then followed Mr Dundas through all his arguments in defence of the Scotch Union, ſtill contending, that it did not apply to the caſe of Ireland.—He concluded by voting againſt the Speaker leaving the chair.

Mr TIERNEY followed at ſome length. He ſaid, he had hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) would have "eloquently" abandoned the preſent meaſure, but now the diſcuſſion was provoked, and the inſtigator of the miſchief muſt abide by the conſequences.—It was true the Parliament was omnipotent for certain purpoſes, it could do what it pleaſed except voting itſelf out of exiſtence. It was not competent to this.—Treating of the Union with Scotland, Mr Tierney obſerved, that the Right Hon. Secretary (Mr Dundas) who probably in his own perſon repreſented the 45 Members for Scotland, was a ſplended inſtance of the thriving ſtate in which things were ſince the Union.—He tells the Iriſh Members—the 116 placemen—"Don't mind your ſilly queſtion of independence—come to the Imperial Parliament, you will be raiſed to dignity, will ſhare honours, will have a field for noble enterprize—inſtead of the paltry rights of a little iſland bounded by the ſea, you will have the rights of the United kingdoms to maintain—the intereſts of the human race." Mr Tierney having taken a comprehenſive view of the queſtion of Union in its general relations, and urged and ſupported the opinions of his Honourable Friends, he concluded with declaring himſelf againſt the motion.

Mr DUNDAS explained. He did not ſay that the Imperial Parliament would be a good field of enterprize and adventure to the members of the Iriſh Parliament, what he ſaid was, that the Imperial Parliament would afford a wider field for the diſplay of talent; and that from the magnitude of the intereſts which muſt come into diſcuſſion in it, the conſequence and reſpectability of the repreſentatives would be increaſed. The Hon. Gentleman muſt permit him to ſay it was impertinent in him to put words into his mouth he had never uſed.

Mr TIERNEY—"Does the Hon. Gentleman mean to call my obſervation impertinent?"

A cry—"The queſtion—the queſtion."

Mr TIERNEY—"I conſider ſuch language unparliamentary; but I muſt ſay, I think the Right Hon. Gentleman would not have uſed it, had he reflected for one moment on the nature of it."

Mr GREY thought his Hon. Friend had been miſled by momentary warmth, and believed Mr Dundas did not uſe the expreſſion.

Mr DUNDAS ſaid, he uſed the expreſſion; but the Hon. Gentleman ought to recollect, that expreſſions not wholly free from harſhneſs had been uſed by him in the courſe of his ſpeech, and of all the members of that Houſe, he thought the Hon. Gentleman had leaſt reaſon to be quick in his perception, or prompt in complaining of any ſlight incorrectneſs of expreſſion. But the epithet was not, he believed, unparliamentary; it might, with perfect propriety, and quite within the rules of the Houſe, be ſaid at any time, that an argument or expreſſion is not pertinent.

Mr TIERNEY expreſſed himſelf ſatisfied with this explanation.

Mr WILLIAM GRANT conſidered the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman oppoſite to him to be theſe three: 1ſt, That the preſent is not the proper time, becauſe the free aſſent of the people of Ireland cannot be obtained to the meaſure. 2d, That the project of Union is not only nugatory now, but would ſo be at all times, becauſe the Parliament had no power to accede to it; and the 3d, That after what paſſed in Ireland, the diſcuſſion is improper and unneceſſary; unneceſſary, becauſe nothing can be effected by it that can poſſibly lead to Conſtitutional Union; improper, becauſe it would lead to irritation in the great body of the Iriſh people. On theſe topics Mr Grant argued with much ingenuity, and contended, that a free aſſent can be given, and as to the competency of the Parliament of Ireland to decide ſuch a queſtion, it was in fact but the treaty of two independent Parliaments, who had a power to do whatever the Conſtitution had not forbidden; and that its competency was not more a queſtion than the competency of the electors to whom the queſtion muſt in fairneſs firſt be referred; from them it muſt go to the people at large, who muſt be aſſembled in convention on Saliſbury Plain, but even when there aſſembled every individual vote muſt be collected, and a majority muſt decide the queſtion, to be a concluſive deciſion. Gentlemen would ſee to what ridiculous lengths their theoretical dogma might be carried, and he muſt think they ſaw their fallacy. He concluded with giving his hearty ſupport to the motion.

Mr W. SMITH oppoſed the motion, on which the Houſe divided,

Ayes, 149—Noes, 24—Majority, 125.

The Houſe then, *pro forma*, reſolved itſelf into a Committee, Mr S. Douglas in the Chair.

The Chairman reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.

Adjourned at two o'clock this morning.

## London

*FEBRUARY 9.*

[The following details contain the intelligence received from London from the 5th to the 9th curt. inclusive.]

Tueſday General Tarleton, with his Lady and ſuite, left town in order to embark for Portugal.—General Cuyler, the ſecond in command, ſet off this day for the ſame purpoſe. In addition to the force which this country may ſpare for the aſſiſtance of the Portugueſe, it will be of great importance that time ſhould be given to organize and animate the troops of our ally, a taſk for which the talents of the Commanders are peculiarly adapted.

The deſign which the French Directory have long entertained, of ſtriking a blow at this country through Portugal, has been diſcovered, we hope, ſeaſonably. The French cheriſh the hope, that without naval means they will be able to direct the weight of their military force in ſuch a manner, as to counterbalance the influence of our naval victories, and to wreſt from us the new acquired aſcendancy in the Mediterranean.—The nullity of the Spaniſh Government preſents them with an opportunity of attempting any enterpriſe which their policy may dictate againſt Portugal, and our complicated intereſts, involved in its fate. The attack has long been meditated, and recent events have given the French Government time and leiſure for its attempt. Although the French army, commanded by Angereau, is prepared for the expedition, the paſſage of the Pyrenees will for ſome time retard its departure, after which he has a tedious march of more than ſix hundred miles to perform. This delay will enable Government to take every precaution requiſite for the defence of a kingdom, which, both in peace and war, is ſo nearly connected with the intereſts of the Britiſh Empire.

Reſpecting the inſurrection of the Lazzaroni of Naples, in conſequence of which the King and Royal Famliy found themſelves obliged to abandon their capital, it is reported that the Lazzaroni, gained over by the French faction, formed the plan of ſecuring their Majeſties, in order to force the Monarch to demand peace from the enemy. That Prince, informed of the plot, which he had not the means of averting by arms, privately concerted the means of his eſcape with Lord Nelſon. The buſineſs was conducted with ſo much addreſs and ſecrecy, that the Royal Family found itſelf in ſecurity from inſult at the moment that the conſpirators prepared to ſurround and prevent them from effecting their embarkation. It was then that the Lazzaroni diſcharged their fury on the perſons attached to the Court, and the great Lords who could not ſave themſelves by flight.

A great part of the Neapolitan ſailors refuſed to work the ſhips that were then in the harbour, in order to conduct them to Sicily; they were conſequently obliged to man the veſſels with Engliſh tars, mixed with thoſe Neapolitan ſailors who ſtill remained faithful to their Sovereign. They alſo ſucceeded in bringing off two ſhips of the line, but were obliged to ſink the third for want of ſeamen to work it.

The decent people of Naples muſt now find themſelves in the moſt wretched ſituation, as no doubt, but the French have by this time organized the Lazzaroni into the National Guards of the city. Every one knows theſe Lazzaroni to be a ſet of the greateſt raſcals in the world. They conſiſt of many thouſand idle and ragged vagabonds, who ſtroll about and ſleep in the ſtreets of Naples, and ſubſiſt by running on meſſages, thieving and aſſaſſinating. Theſe are forſooth to be the protecters of property! But they are very natural allies to the Directory.

It was yeſterday reported, that two Engliſh 74 gun ſhips had captured a Spaniſh galleon with ſpecie to the amount of near a million of money on board.

### MILITARY REGULATIONS.

His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief has issued directions, that all returns, reports, letters, and papers, purely of a military and public nature, which are to be ſent to the Adjutant General, ſhall in future be addreſſed "to the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horſe Guards, London," without adjoining his name; and that the formality hitherto obſerved in concluding official diſpatches with "I have the honour to be," or, "I am, &c." is to be laid aside; and no ſubſcription is to be made uſe of, but ſimply the name and rank of the officer who writes them, together with the particular character or capacity, in which he may be employed and ſerving at the time. That all official letters from general and other officers, in command, which are deſigned to be laid before the Commander in Chief, are to be ſigned by the General or Commanding Officers themſelves. That all official letters, intended for the Deputy Adjutant General, or other officer belonging to the department, are to be tranſmitted, under covers, addreſſed as above, to the Adjutant General. And, to prevent an improper expence of poſtage, that all official letters and returns ſent to the Quarter Maſter General, or officers in his department, are to be ſent under covers, addreſſed "To the Right Hon. the Secretary at War, London;" and on the outſide of the cover is to be written, "Quarter Maſter General's department."

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE OF WAR RELATIVE TO RANK.

Whereas it is highly expedient for our ſervice, that we ſhould declare what ſhall in future be the operation in reſpect to rank, of the commiſſions heretofore granted, and which ſhall hereafter be granted by us to the officers of our fencible forces, corps of yeomanry cavalry, and volunteer corps, when reſpectively ſerving together, or in conjunction with our regular forces, or militia, or both; our will and pleaſure therefore is, that the officers of regular forces, with whom the officers of our militia forces take rank, by a ſpecial proviſion made by Parliament in that behalf, as the youngeſt of their rank, ſhall in like manner have precedence of, and command the officers of equal degree ſerving in our fencible forces, our yeomanry cavalry, and volunteer corps ſhall rank together, according to the dates of their reſpective commiſſions.

We are at the ſame time pleaſed to declare it to be our royal intention, and do hereby accordingly direct, That, notwithſtanding the foregoing regulation, ſuch officers of our fencibles as have commiſſions dated on or before the 25th day July 1798, ſhall continue to rank with the officers of our regular forces of equal degree, according to the dates of their reſpective commiſſions, except when acting in conjunction alſo with the officers of our militia; in which caſe, if the commiſſion of the fencible officer be of a junior date to that of the militia officer of the ſame degree, the regular officer of equal rank, although his commiſſion be of a junior date to that of the fencible officer, ſhall have precedence of, and command both. G R.

The Duke of York is patroniſing a military inſtitution at High Wycomb, in Buckinghamſhire, for the education of young men of diſtinction in all the principles of military tactics, according to the German School. At the head of it is placed an Auſtrian Baron, of eſtabliſhed reputation, both as a practical and theoretical ſoldier; the terms for each Cadet are to be five hundred guineas per annum; ſo that none but young men of high expectations can be admitted members of this ſelect inſtitution.

The Duke of Dorſet is diſmiſſed from the place he held as Lord Steward of His Majeſty's houſhold, the ſubject of which engaged the attention of the Cabinet Miniſters in Council with his Majeſty on Wedneſday at St James's; his ſucceſſor, it is ſaid, will be the Earl of Weſtmoreland.

Earl Spencer is ſaid to be a candidate for the vacant Blue Ribband of the Order of the Garter.

Mr John Claudius Beresford has arrived in town from Dublin. This gentleman is the only individual of the Beresford family that has oppoſed Mr Pitt's plan for a Union.

The late Duke of Leeds firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Houſe of Lords, on his acceſſion to the Baron of Oſborne, by demanding a ſpecial ſummons of the Peers in Parliament, in order that he might move a vote of cenſure on the Miniſter of that day, by whoſe advice his Majeſty had conferred the honour of the Peerage on Lord George Germaine:—on this ſolemn occaſion nothing could be more dignified and decorous than his ſpeech, which laſted more than an hour.

Advice was yeſterday received at the Admiralty of the total loſs of the Garland frigate off the coaſt of Madagaſcar. All the crew were fortunately ſaved.

The frauds committed by the chief teller in Sir Jas. Eſdaile's Banking-houſe, now in cuſtody, are ſuppoſed to have been going on upwards of ten years. They were accompliſhed by altering the figures in the ledger-book, by which he eſcaped detection ſo long. The amount of the deficiencies cannot yet be eſtimated.

Of the heavy-laden waggons that came into and went out of town on Saturday, many were drawn by twelve and fourteen, and even ſome by ſixteen horſes. The ſhort ſtages, commonly drawn by a pair, now travel with ſix horſes, and many of the hackney coaches have three horſes, the leader being mounted by a poſtilion.

Yeſterday Saul Harding was taken by habeas corpus, by the keeper of Newgate, into the Court of King's Bench, to plead to eight ſeparate indictments for ſeducing artificers and manufacturers in the cotton branch to emigrate to Hamburgh; to all the indictments he pleaded not guilty, and the trials are fixed for the ſittings after the preſent term. The proſecutions are carried on by the manufacturers of Manchester.

From the public employments which Lord Auckland has filled in foreign countries, it ſo happened that he has children natives of very different climates. One is an American, another Iriſh, a third French, a fourth Spaniſh, a fifth Dutch, a ſixth Engliſh, &c.

A curious inſtance of ſwindling came before the Court of King's Bench a few days ago. A woman preſſing a man for payment of 20l. he gave his note promiſing to pay to his own order, and ſaid ſhe muſt write on the bill "accepted," to ſhew ſhe accepted the payment. This the fooliſh woman did; and the fellow under pretence of getting the note diſcounted, left her in the ſituation of paying 20l. inſtead of receiving it!

A common porter in a very conſiderable banking-houſe in Lombard-ſtreet, became poſſeſſed laſt week of a fortune of 2000l. a-year, left him by a rich uncle in the country, who had not the ſpirit to give away any thing in his life-time. The man left town on Saturday in a poſt chaiſe and four to take poſſeſſion of his eſtates.

The ſale of the merchandize and effects belonging to the French Republican merchants, reſident at Conſtantinople, is carried on with great avidity. Among the ſpoils which the Government has appropriated to its own uſe is the perſonal property of Florenville, the merchant, and a part of that belonging to Semonville, the ex-ambaſſador. The French priſoners are chained together, and obliged to perform the ſame labour as the galley ſlaves.

The reſolutions lately propoſed in the Kentucky Legiſlature, refered to in a former paper, have, we underſtand, paſſed the Senate of that State unanimouſly, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives with only two diſſenting voices. The following remarks appeared on them in Ruſſell's Gazette of the 24th December: "Theſe reſolutions have been publiſhed in the Southern papers; and while their incongruities have excited the contempt and ridicule of the learned and ſenſible, their novelty and unparallelled boldneſs have aſtoniſhed the weak and timid. Should they be concurred in by the Legiſlature, the ſuſpicion of a coalition between the ſtates of Virginia and Kentucky to ſecede from the Federal Government would be greatly ſtrengthened. In the old dominion, a ſpirit of ambition and domination has long been its diſtinguiſhed feature; and Kentucky, formed, for the moſt part of renegadoes, and daring adventures from the old and new world, is a fit tool for the moſt corrupt purpoſes."

By a cartel ſhip which has arrived at Dover with 200 troops which had been taken at the ſiege of Valenciennes, accounts are ſaid to have been received, which confirm the report of the French having entered the city of Naples.

By the late Eaſt India arrivals, ſeveral loyal addreſſes to his Majeſty and the Prince of Wales, have been received from the Britiſh ſettlements in that quarter, accompanied by a voluntary contribution for carrying on the war, to the amount of upwards of 200,000l. ſterling.

### PASSENGERS FROM EAST INDIES.

Per Ganges.—Lieut.-Col Hope, Major Sharpe, Capts. Broughton and Lambert, Lieuts. Orde, Waller and Byne, and Mr Wake.

Per Phœnix.—Mrs Roſs, Capts. Orrok, Keating, and Bickwith; Meſs. Ferguſon and Orrok, and Lieut. Wade.

Per Lord Walſingham.—Captain and Mrs Emerſon, Lieut. and Mrs Short, Lieut. Paris, Meſs. Caruther and Temple.

Per Prince William Henry.—Captain and Mrs M'Kenzie, Capts. Merryleſs and White, Lieuts. Harty, Dickſon, Wade, Hovendon, and M'Kenzie; Meſs. Pendergraſt, Roſs, Lebedeff, Harvey, and Mrs Hart; Capt. And. Hannay, late Commander of the Woodcot; alſo William Hannay and John Adair.

Per Earl Spencer.—Capts. M'Dougall, Welch, and Campbell, Lieuts. Forbes and Raith, Meſs. Boyce, Knox, Hazleton, Robertſon, and Stewart, and Mrs Allen.

Per Hawke.—Capt. Quale, Lieut. Caldwell, Enſign Beresford, Meſs. Lamb, Bowles, Davis, Draper, and Lane; Mrs Baker and Mrs Shee.

Per Queen.—Capt. Mannen, Mrs Mannen, and Mr Felix Robſon.

Per Northumberland.—Capt. Severs; Meſs. Bell, Nicolay, Curtis, Ovendon, and Price.

Per Princeſs Mary.—Capt. and Mrs Lenon, Lieut. and Mrs Hall, Lieuts. Hart and Wright, Meſs. Henderſon and Hamilton.

Per Britannia.—Major and Mrs Chudley, Capt. and Mrs Spawforth, and Meſs. Evans, Dockes, and Peters.

Per Mildred.—Lieut. Gregſon and Mrs Lawſon.

Per Crown.—Mr and Mrs Fletcher, Lieuts. Dalrymple and Hudſon, and Meſs. Bleſhenden and James.

It was yeſterday reported in the city, that Mr PITT propoſed to allow a diſcount to perſons paying their income tax in full at the Bank of England, the ſame as was done for the aſſeſſed taxes.

Letters from India by the laſt ſhips ſtate, that Tippoo Saib is aſſuming a warlike attitude, and it is ſuſpected that he holds a communication with General Buonaparte. Little apprehenſions of danger can, however, be entertained from that quarter, ſince it is probable that the French army muſt now remain ſtationary in Egypt. Government has, notwithſtanding, taken the precaution to augment our military force in India. A detachment of 2000 men from the Cape embarked in the beginning of November for the different Preſidencies, under convoy of the Sceptre and Raiſonable men of war.

Letters received by the laſt India ſhips ſtate, Commodore Blanket, with his ſquadron, had been ſpoken with off the Cape of Good Hope on his paſſage to the Red Sea. He paſſed the Cape of Good Hope early in November, but without touching at it. His deſtination is to take poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Socotora, which commands the entrance of the Red Sea.

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.—On Sunday the Ravenſberg arrived here, from Batavia, with the following paſſengers:

Lieutenant Lawrence, of the Honourable Company's Marine, Mr Garden, Captain Noſsin, Mr Irvine, Mr Harriſon, Mr Sharp, and Captain Brown, late Commander of the Greenwich.

LLOYD's LIST—Feb. 5.

THE Three Sisters, Goodwin, from London to Barbadoes, is loſt in Orchard's Bay, in the Iſle of Wight, 3 men drowned.

The Recovery, Swain, from Weymouth to Lynn, is on ſhore at Weymouth, much damaged.

The Jupiter, Kopper, from Hamburgh to the Havannah, is loſt on Sugar Key Reefs, Straits of Bahamas.

The Marie, ——, from Bilboa to St Andero, is taken by a Jerſey privateer, and arrived at Falmouth.

The Thetis, Dring, from Hull to Liſbon, is on ſhore near Sandown Caſtle Downs, and bilged—part of the cargo is expected to be ſaved.

The Fame, Kelton, from Newcaſtle to Weymouth, is on ſhore near Weymouth, and bilged.

The John, Bennet, from the Baltic to Bridport, is on ſhore off Portland, and full of water.

The Olive Branch, Tapp, from London to Liſbon, having loſt an anchor and cable, and been on ſhore on the Woolpack, s got into Ramsgate by ſome boatmen—the cargo is damaged, from ſtriking on weſt pier head, on entering the harbour.

The Bee, Naishen, from London to the Weſt Indies, is on ſhore near Poole—the cargo is expected to be ſaved.

The Three Friends, Banderius, from Liſbon to Embden, has been taken by a French privateer, retaken by the Flora frigate, and arrived at Falmouth.

MAILS.

*Arrived*—Ireland, 1.
*Due*—Ireland, 9.—Hambrgh, 6.

WINDS AT DEAL.

Feb. 1. S. E.—2. N. N. W.—3. N. W.—4. N. N. W.

FEBRUARY 5.

Capt. Parker, of the Ocean, ſays, than when he left Norfolk the 24th Dec. laſt, accounts had arrived there, that the Eliz, Benſon, from Liverpool for Baltimore, was taken and carried into Guadalonpe.

Captain Skelton of the ſhip Friendſhip, arrived in Burlington Bay, 28th ult. ſaw two privateers take three ſhips off Filia Bay, and proceeded with them towards the French coaſt.

The Anna, of Hull, from Liſbon; the Lucy, of Whitehaven, bound to Liſbon; and the Hopewell, ——, from London to Madeira, have been captured by the —— privateer, ſent into Plymouth.

The Hero, Fleeck; the General Prescott, Boyd; and the Hero, Wood, from Clyde to the Weſt Indies; the Lowther, Scott, and the Fanny Source, Robinſon, from Liverpool, were loſt at Dublin in a violent ſtorm on the 1ſt inſt.

The Wakefield, Wright, from Dantzick, is on ſhore on the Swin.

The Bangelore, Robinſon, from Memel to Dublin, is captured by a privateer and carried into Arundahl, in Norway.

The Kitty, Wheatley, from Leith to Leghorn; and the Dove, ——; from Wisbeach to Whitſtable, are ſtranded on Yarmouth Beach.

The Nautilus ſloop of war, and the Arabella, ——, from Memel, are on ſhore near Scarbro'.

WINDS AT DEAL.

Jan. 5, E. N. E. blows hard. 6, do. do. 7, do. do.

MAILS.

Ireland, arrived—2.
Ireland, due—8. Hamburg, 7.

—STOCKS.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANK STOCK | 139½ | INDIA STOCK | — |
| 3 *per cent. con.* | 53¾ ¼ | *Long Ann.* | 15¼ 9-16 |
| 4 *per cent. con.* | 68¾ ¼ | *Short ditto,* | 6¼ 5-16 |
| 5 *per cent. ann.* | 81¼ ½ | *Omnium,* | — |

This day, (Feb. 9.) at twelve o'clock—3 *per cent. red.* 53¾. 3 *per cent. con.* 53¾.

# Caledonian Mercury.

*EDINBURGH—FEBRUARY* 14.

The London mail due this day, had not arrived when this paper when to preſs.

When this paper went to preſs on Monday three mails were due from London—Two of theſe arrived on Tueſday, the third yeſterday morning, and that due on Tueſday arrived yeſterday afternoon. The contents of the whole are unimportant, if we except the Pariamentary intelligence relative to the projected Union with Ireland.

Upon this ſubject the Britiſh Legiſlature reſumed their deliberations on Thurſday laſt, when a very intereſting debate took place. Among thoſe who ſpoke, our member, Mr Secretary DUNDAS, delivered a ſpeech probably the beſt adapted to the ſubject of any that has yet met the attention of the Britiſh Senate. It is ſtraught with argument directly in point, as it gives a detail of the circumſtances of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland at the time the Union took place, which was ſtrictly applicable to the point then under diſcuſſion.

The relative ſituations of the two independent kingdoms of England and Scotland are hiſtorically and correctly ſtated, and, as Mr DUNDAS obſerved with great juſtice, Scotland at the time of the Union ſurrendered more than Ireland has in her power to ſurrender, for ſhe gave up an independent Crown.

Whatever may be the ultimate fate of this great queſtion, we hope that the arguments of Mr DUNDAS will be conſidered by the Iriſh nation with due deliberation, and ſetting aſide the influence of national partiallity, or party diſtinctions, they will ſtrictly follow that line of conduct which by the fair deductions of reaſon and analogy, appears beſt fitted to promote the real intereſts of the two countries, by joining in one great, powerful, indiſſoluble, and collective empire.

Owing to the number of mails which have arrived from England ſince our laſt, we have not been able to afford room to detail the ſpeeches of Mr DUNDAS, and the other members, ſo fully as we would have wiſhed to do; but we hope the ſpirit of the ſentiments are correctly ſtated.

This morning we received Dublin papers to the 6th inſtant inclusive. They contain a number of advertiſements calling meetings of the different counties, to conſider of the Union. Several depredations have been committed in the country, but the capital is quiet.

The city and county of Limerick oppoſe the Union. ARTHUR O'CONNOR has written a pamphlet againſt the Union, and ſcrutinizing the conduct of Lord CASTLEREAGH.

The mail coaches ſtill continue to be plundered by a banditti, who ſtroll through the country under night.

In the county of Cork, a number of trees have been cut for making pikes. The peaſants are neglecting their work to attend to diſorderly meetings.

At Ballymore Euſtace, ſix of the Duke of York's Fencible Highlanders have been murdered, by a gang of near two hundred rebels.

In the reported conflict in the county of Weſt Meath, between a militia regiment and a corps of yeomen cavalry and a company of infantry; 29 of the former and 16 of the latter are ſtated to have been killed on the ſpot. The yeomen were ſuſpected of diſaffection, and the militia were ordered to diſarm them.

On the night of the 1ſt inſt. three Scots Weſt India ſhips were wrecked on Dublin bar, and ſixty-three perſons, being all on board, periſhed.

Amongſt the veſſels forced on ſhore in the late gale, one, ſuppoſed to be bound to the Weſt Indies from Scotland, was boarded by the Kerry pilot wherry, of Clontarf, at the riſk of the mens' lives, who found that every one of the ſhip's crew had periſhed by the intenſe cold of the night—and with that humanity that always characterized the men of that quarter, they cut them out of the ſhrouds, and brought them to Clontaf to be waked and buried.

On Thurſday night laſt, the ſloop, Chriſtian, of Greenock, JOHN M'FARLANE maſter, bound for Belfaſt with herrings, went on ſhore at Groomſpor, near Bangor, and went to pieces Two of her crew were drowned. Same evening a coal brig went down off Carrickfergus—the crew ſaved.

Mrs MACDONALD of Largie was ſafely delivered of a ſon at Linlithgow, on the 8th inſt.

Died on the 6th curt. at Moulin, Mrs LOUISA MACPHERSON, ſpouſe to the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Miniſter of Moulin.

Died at Madras, on the 19th July laſt, univerſally regreted, FRANCIS NAPIER, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of the Hon. Charles Napier of Merchiſtonhall, aged 20; a young gentleman of the moſt amiable manners, beloved by all who knew him.

The Committee at Lloyd's for the management of the Subſcription for the Sufferers in Lord DUNCAN's glorious action on the 11th October, 1797, have ſettled an annuity for life of 40l. on Lieut. CHAMBER, of the marines, who loſt both his feet by a cannon-ſhot on board the Venerable, in that memorable ſight, beſides making him a preſent of a handſome gratuity in money.

A traveller, on horſeback, has been found dead between Scarbro' and Fox Holes, ſuppoſed to have periſhed among the ſnow. He had caſh and notes to the amount of five hundred guineas about him.

*EXPORTS FROM ST PETERSBURGH IN* 1798.

In 1798, the following number of ſhips failed from St Petersburgh, for the undermentioned ports.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | 242 | Grangemouth | 23 | Britiſh | 619 |
| Hull | 110 | Arbroath | 5 | American | 39 |
| Liverpool | 43 | Montroſe | 4 | Other Nations | 395 |
| Newcaſtle | 16 | Aberdeen | 3 | | |
| Briſtol | 7 | Dunbar | 3 | Total | 1053 |
| Berwick | 3 | Queensferry | 3 | | |
| Leith | 31 | Filherrow | 2 | 1797—440 | Britiſh Ships. |
| Dundee | 28 | Greenock | 2 | | |

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Feb. 11. Dispatch, Campbell, from Greenock, goods—Isabella, Bird, from Berwick, grain——12. Two Brothers, Copland, from Alloa, ſpirits—Charlotte, M'Laren, from do. do.

CLEARED OUT.

Roxburgh Packet, Taylor, for London, goods—Ann, Pearſon, for Guernsey, do.—John and Jean, Allan, for Ayr, do.—Volunteer, Rattray, for Anſtruther, do.—Peggy, Weſt, for Aberdeen, do.—Peggy, Blackwood, for Berwick, do.—Peggy, Buchan for Aberdeen, do.—Dainty Davie, Stewart, for Anſtruther, do. Wind W. N. W.

☞ The length of the Parliamentary debates, and the ſeveral mails received ſince our laſt, oblige us to delay a number of advertiſements, &c.

SALE OF A SUBJECT IN FISHERROW.

To be SOLD, by public anction, in the houſe of Mr William Rosses, vintner, Fisherrow, on Friday the 1ſt of March next,

THAT HOUSE and GARDEN belonging to the Sailors Society, on the north ſide of the principal Street of Fisherrow, and extending in Garden Ground to the Links by Smart's Wynd. The ſituation is excellently adapted for building on.

For further particulars apply to David Burn, merchant, Weſt Bush, in whoſe hands are the title-deeds, with power to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of ſale.—John Smart the preſent tenant will ſhow the premiſſes.

*Fisherrow, 4th Feb.* 1799.

MANSION-HOUSE AND OFFICES IN ROXBURGHSHIRE—*FOR SALE.*

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Eninburgh, on Monday the 4th day of March 1799, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE MANSION-HOUSE of EDNAM, and FURNITURE therein, with the OFFICES, POLICY, and GARDENS, lying in the parish of Kelso, and county of Roxburgh.

Ednam House is pleaſantly ſituated at the weſt end of the town of Kelso, on the banks of the Tweed, near the junction of the Tiviot with that river. It commands delightful views, has a good neighbourhood, and is a desirable reſidence for a large and genteel family.

The House is elegant and commodious. The *ground* floor contains a kitchen, houſekeeper's room and cloſet, ſervants hall, butler's pantry, larder, wine and beer cellars. The *firſt* floor contains a large entrance hall, breakfaſt parlour, dining-room, drawing-room, library, library cloſet, and charter cloſet, vaulted, with iron doors, &c. The *ſecond* floor contains ſix bed-rooms, ſome of them having dreſſing cloſets; and the attic storey contains eight apartments.

The OFFICES are extenſive and extremely couvenient. There is a large court, coach-houſe for three carriages, two ſtables, which together will hold fourteen horſes, with hay lofts above them, waſhing-houſe, brew-houſe, malt-houſe, and malt-loft, three rooms above the coach-houſe, and waſhing-houſe for ſervants, with a mangling-houſe and mangle, ſlaughter-houſe, hen-houſe, ſhed, a pump-well, ſupplied with good water, and a variety of other conveniencies, the whole forming a complete ſet of offices.

The POLICY and PLEASURE GROUND round the Manſion-houſe, and the FRUIT and FLOWER GARDEN adjoining, are all incloſed with brick walls, except the terrace to the river, where it is embanked with a ſtone and lime wall. On the north end of the policy are a green-houſe and ſummer-houſe. The whole area conſists of about three acres.

The KITCHEN GARDEN, at the eaſt end of the town of Kelso which conſiſts of about three quarters of an acre, is incloſed on three ſides by a high brick wall, and on the ſouth by a hedge. The walls are lined with fruit trees, and in the area adjoining are a gardener's houſe, cow-houſe, and pump-well.

Apply to Charles Innes and William Handyside, clerks to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or to William Smith, writer in Kelso.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSES IN THE NEW TOWN.

To be SOLD, by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-houſe, upon the 22d February 1799, at two o'clock afternoon,

THAT Set of Elegant NEW BUILDINGS in Prince's Street, weſt of Caſtle Street, No. 79. built ſeveral years ago, conſiſting of eight different Lodgings, to be ſold in one or ſeparate Lots or Lodgings, as purchaſers may incline.

These Houſes are known to be excellent in the design, and ſuperior in finiſhing, built at nearly double the ordinary expence, and they have every conveniency.

The two largeſt Lodgings, conſiſt each of two Flats.—In the under Story there are three good Bed-rooms well lighted, two of them to the ſtreet, one of which is large with wall-preſſes, well calculated for a writing office; and all ſo well finiſhed, that they are as lodgable as any of the upper rooms.—A ſpacious Kitchen, 22 feet ſquare—a Scullery—Store-room—Pantries—Cloſets, and Servants appartments.—And in the upper Storey, which is above 13 feet high—a Dining-room, 24 feet by 16, finiſhed with Columns and Pilaſters in one end—and a Drawing-room 22 feet ſquare, in which is a fine Chimney of Sicilian Jaſper Marble—three large Bed-rooms—Butler's Pantry, Cloſets, and other conveniencies.

The ſecond Storey 13, and the third 12 feet high—each of these Storeys is divided into two Lodgings, but are ſo conſtructed, that if neceſsary by opening a door, one Flat may all be occupied as one Houſe.—In each Lodging there is a Dining-room—Drawing-room having a bow, and two large Bed-rooms, all as elegant, of the ſame demenſions, and equally well finiſhed with thoſe in the large Lodgings immediately below—two Bed-cloſets, one of them lighted—a Kitchen—Servants appartments, Store-room, Butler's Pantry, and other conveniencies.

The Attic Storey is in like manner divided into two Lodgings, each of which conſiſts of a Dining-room 22 feet by 16, in which there is a fine marble chimney, a Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms, and two large Cloſets, with a number of Preſſes, and Kitchen, with Store-room and pantries—the Dining-room, Drawing-room, and Kitchen, without any cumeeiing.—And in the Garret Storey above, communicating by a ſtair within the Lodging, there is a large room proper for a nurſery, a Bed-room, and different appartments for ſervants. The Lodgings in this Story have a great number of conveniencies, fit to accommodate pretty large families.

There is a Garden, Coach-houſe, Harneſs-room—Stable for four Horſes, Hay-loft, Litter-loft and Waſh-houſe, with a Pump-well of fine ſpring water, and Ciſtern ſupplied by lead pipes from the City Reſervoir, Cellars and Water-cloſets, for each of the two largeſt Lodgings within themſelves—And Stables, and hay-lofts, with the uſe of a garden and waſh-houſe, Pump-well at the Stables, Offices, and a Ciſtern ſupplied from the City Reſervoir, with another Pump-well of fine ſpring water in the ſunk area, for the uſe of the Flats or Upper Lodgings, Cellars, and all neceſsary Offices. The roof is finiſhed in an uncommon ſtrong manner, with a large lead platform, and the water falling on the roof, carried off by lead pipes, to the common ſewers which keeps the front and doors always dry.

The ſituation commanding a ſouth view paſt the Caſtle is very delightful, and a more agreeable place of reſidence can hardly be found.

For further particulars application may be made to Mr George Tod, writer, Hanover Street, or Mr Morison, writer, Parliament Square.

FARM IN KINCARDINESHIRE TO LET.

To be LET for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday and Martinmas next,

THE LANDS OF WOODSTON MAINS, LITTLE WOODSTON, WESTER HILLEND, and BARNS of AIR, with part of the MILL LANDS adjoining, amounting in whole to 341 Engliſh acres or thereby.

These lands are ſituated in the pariſh of St Cyrus, within half a mile of the ſea-coaſt, on the weſt ſide of the poſt road leading from Montroſe to Bervie, and about 5 miles diſtant from the firſt, and 7 miles diſtant from the laſt of theſe towns, both of them affording good markets for grain and all the other produce of a farm.

Great part of theſe lands are incloſed with thriving hedges. The ſoil is good, and a conſiderable part fit for the turnip huſbandry; the remainder is calculated for the heavier crops of wheat, beans, barley, &c. and paſture graſs. There is plenty of lime in the near neighbourhood, and on the whole the lands are highly improveable, and all reaſonable encouragement will be given to an improving tenant.

Offers for the leaſe may be given in writing to Mr Sandilands, W. S. Edinburgh; Mr Orr of Brigton, by Montroſe; or Mr Bruce at Blair Adam, by North Queensferry.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESHIRE.

To be SOLD, by warrant of the Court of Seſſion, by public auction, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 20th day of February curt. at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the Entailer's debts,

LOTS First and Second of the ESTATE of LOCHBUY, as formerly advertiſed, and conſiſting of the following Farms, viz.

LOT I.

Tapul, Scobul, Knockroy,
Coilimore, Tiroran, Camus,
And Shieonnel, with the Mill thereof.

LOT II. Comprehending,

Callachelly, Gruline, and
Kilbeg, Torlochan, Gedderlie.
Bentilla, comprehending Leadery, Bradilaultach, Bradilduch, Tomslea, and Corrygarrain.

N. B. As much ſuperiority will be added to each of the above Lots as will afford a freehold qualification.

As the greateſt part of theſe lots is at preſent out of leaſe, and very improveable, a great addition of rent may be expected upon granting leaſes. The extent of the arable and improveable land is diſtinctly pointed out by a late ſurvey of the eſtate. The lots are pleaſantly ſituated, and have many excellent ſituations for manſion-houſes, and abound with game and fiſhing of all kinds, and there is a conſiderable quantity of natural wood upon each lot.

For particulars application may be made to Lieut. Col. M'Laine of Lochbuy, or to Mr Campbell, St James's Square, who will ſhew the plans and ſurveys of the eſtate, and give any other information that may be neceſsary.

SALE OF LANDS NEAR FALKIRK,

There will be SOLD by public roup, in the houſe of Mrs Strachan, vintner, Falkirk, upon Thurſday the 14th of March next, at twelve o'clock noon,

ABOUT 20 acres of the LANDS of GRAHAM's FIELD, as lately poſſeſſed by Mr Dickieſon, writer in Falkirk.

These Lands are a moſt deſirable ſituation for building houſes upon, and are well worth the attention of tradeſmen, labourers, or manufacturers, who wiſh to purchaſe gardens and areas for dwelling-houſes. The lands are upon three ſides bounded by the high roads which lead from Falkirk to the Canal, Carron, and Grangemouth, and they are ſituated in the heart of a very thriving and populous country, within a few hundred yards of Falkirk on the one hand, and Graham's town and the Canal on the other.

A conſiderable part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaſer.

The articles of roup may be ſeen in the hands of Jas. Henderſon and James Aicken, writers in Falkirk, to whom or Crawfurd Tait, W. S. Edinburgh, intending purchaſers may apply for information as to further particulars.

The ſervant at the farm houſe will ſhow the lands.

BARROWFIELD ESTATE NEAR GLASGOW

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern in Glasgow, on Friday the 15th day of March next, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE ONE HALF, *pro indiviſo*, of the LANDS and ESTATE of BARROWFIELD and OTHERS, belonging to the Sequeſtrated Eſtate of James Dunlop, late of Garnkirk.

These lands conſiſt in whole of about 171 acres, of which about fourteen have been feued. The free rent of the whole lands, including feu duty and coal rent, amounts to about 940l. ſterling yearly, and is on the increaſe.

From its vicinity to Glasgow, this property is extremely valuable, and enjoys advantages as to feuing and otherwiſe, too evident to need deſcription.

The upſet price will appear in a future advertiſement; and, for farther particulars, application may be made to Gilbert Hamilton, Truſtee on Mr Dunlop's Eſtate; John Leckie, writer in Glasgow; or James Davidſon, writer to the ſignet.

The articles of roup and progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of the ſaid John Leckie, and he will give directions for forwing the Lands to intending purchaſers.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TIME-PIECES, PAINTINGS, JEWELS, TRINKETS, and other valuable Articles.

THERE will ſoon be expoſed to ſale by public roup, in Aberdeen, a conſiderable quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:

ALSO, a very valuable POCKET THERMOMETER, or Longitude Watch, on Arnold's conſtruction, in ſtrong gold caſes, the whole of the holes jewelled, with a going fuſee, all the acting parts of the eſcapement jewelled, and a Thermometer Balance.

Several Gold, Silver and Metal WATCHES, and a TABLE CLOCK.

Some very valuable FOWLING-PIECES, Piſtols, and other warlike inſtruments.

A quantity of COTTON Muſlins, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and other cotton ſtuffs.

A large collection of JEWELS and valuable Trinkets.

A number of fine PAINTINGS on Glaſs, and other curious Prints.

A collection of BOOKS—and

A great variety of Watchmakers and other tools for mechanics, and various other articles—

All the property of the deceaſed William Scott, Eſq. ſometime of London, and lately reſiding in the Hardgate.

The particular day and place for beginning the ſale will be afterwards advertiſed—but in the mean time, printed catalogues of the whole may be had on Tuesday the 19th curt. at the ſhops of Mr Ewen, Caſtleſtreet, and Mr Brown, bookſeller, Broadſtreet—alſo of James Maſsie, Auctioneer, oppoſite the Shorebrae.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The following Subſcriptions in the County of MORAY, excluſive of thoſe made by the Noblemen and Gentlemen at other places, and thoſe made in the different pariſhes under the direction of the Clergymen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sir Archibald Dunbar | L. 150 | 0 | 0 |
| James Brodie, Eſq. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel Grant | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| George Grant, Eſq. | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| The Hon. Arthur Duff | 84 | 0 | 0 |
| The Hon. George Duff | | | 21 0 0 |
| George Brown, Eſq. | | | 15 15 0 |
| Dr James Coul | | | 10 10 0 |
| Lewis Dunbar of Grange | | | 20 0 0 |
| The pariſh of Rothes | | | 11 5 0 |
| The town of Elgin | | | 52 10 0 |

Subſcriptions in the Burgh of STRANRAER.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs Taylor, vintner | 1 | 1 | 0 | Mrs Forreſt | 0 | 5 0 |
| Patrick Taylor, merchant | 1 | 1 | 0 | Jo. Cowan, merchant | 1 | 1 0 |
| Miss M'Caul | 0 | 5 | 0 | Lieut. Nixon Kerr | 1 | 1 0 |
| James M'Niell, merchant | 0 | 3 | 0 | Wm. Kerr, Comptroller of the Cuſtoms | 2 | 2 0 |
| Will. M'Gowan, ſadler | 0 | 5 | 0 | Hugh Kerr, a young boy | 0 | 0 6 |
| Mrs Craw | 0 | 5 | 0 | Miss Marg. Jamieſon, merchant | 0 | 8 0 |
| Rob. Bryce, merchant | 1 | 0 | 0 | John M'Vue, banker | 5 | 5 0 |
| Robert M'Dowal, nailer | 0 | 1 | 0 | Miss Mary M'Kie | 1 | 1 0 |
| Will. Boyd, labourer | 0 | 0 | 6 | Iſabella Kerr, ſervant to Mr M'Kie | 0 | 5 0 |
| Ja. Colm, do. | 0 | 1 | 0 | Ja. M'Murray, ſhipmaster | 0 | 5 0 |
| Will. M'Nair, merchant | 5 | 0 | 0 | Mrs Hawthorn | 2 | 2 0 |
| Patrick M'Kinnail, merchant | 3 | 3 | 0 | William Roſs, merchant | 5 | 5 0 |
| Will. Angus, barber | 0 | 5 | 0 | Mrs Roſs, ſen. | 1 | 1 0 |
| Ja. M'Maſter, ſhoemaker | 0 | 1 | 0 | Mrs Earl | 2 | 2 0 |
| Pet. Miller, ſmith | 0 | 5 | 0 | Mrs Hamilton | 0 | 10 0 |
| Pat. M'Comach, merchant | 5 | 0 | 0 | Ja. Campbell, wright | 0 | 5 0 |
| John M'Doual, merchant | 5 | 5 | 0 | Janet M'Dowal | 0 | 5 0 |
| Miss Campbell (reſidenter) of Airries | 5 | 0 | 0 | Joſeph Manſon, penſioner | 0 | 1 0 |
| John Baird, cabinetmaker | 0 | 5 | 0 | John Murdoch, chaiſedriver | 0 | 2 0 |
| John Morriſon, ſhipmaster | 0 | 2 | 0 | Andrew Kellie, ſhoemaker | 0 | 2 0 |
| Tho. Logan, carter | 0 | 1 | 0 | Janet M'Moreland | 0 | 5 |
| Ja. M'Meckan, late town officer | 0 | 0 | 6 | Uthree M'Niſh, baker | 0 | 5 |
| Tho. Baird, merchant | 1 | 1 | 0 | Bailie John Kerr, merchant | 5 | 0 |
| Jo. M'Meckan, merchant | 2 | 2 | 0 | William M'Niſh, poſtmaſter | 10 | 10 |
| The Rev. Mr John Coultar, miniſter of Stranraer | 5 | 0 | 0 | James M'Lean, merchant | 0 | 10 |
| Alex. Agnew, ſhipmaſter | 1 | 1 | 0 | Jo. Guilline, cooper | 0 | 5 |
| Miss Roſs | 1 | 1 | 0 | Alexander M'Guffie, ſailor | 0 | 1 |
| Dr Hugh Taylor | 3 | 3 | 0 | Jo. M'Culloch, ſhipmaſter | 0 | 4 |
| Jo. M'Kie, writer | 0 | 10 | 6 | Wm. Kerr, ſmith | 0 | 2 |
| Grace Agnew, ſervant | 0 | 2 | 0 | George Agnew, jun. ſhipmaſter | 0 | 4 |
| Mrs M'William, baker | 0 | 5 | 0 | Major Roſs's ſervants | 0 | 10 |
| Jo M'William, ſailor | 0 | 3 | 0 | Jo. Angus, merchant | 0 | 10 |
| William Neilſon | 0 | 1 | 0 | Ja. M'Dowal, cooper | 0 | 5 |
| Mrs Aitken, mantuamaker | 0 | 2 | 0 | Jo. Athol, ſhipmaſter | 0 | 5 |
| John Stewart, ſhoemaker | 0 | 5 | 0 | Colonel Edward Smith, Staffow | 5 | 5 |
| Ed. Wallace, maſon | 0 | 5 | 0 | Mrs Maxwell | 2 | 2 |
| Will. Hunter, ſmith | 0 | 2 | 0 | The Rev. Mr Wm. Drysdale, ſeceding minister | 1 | 1 |
| Mrs Eliz. Cann | 0 | 2 | 0 | Jo. Alexander, vintner | 1 | 1 |
| Mary Nielſon, ſervant | 0 | 1 | 0 | Tho. M'Cree, fleſher | 0 | 10 |
| Ja. M'Dowal, tailor | 0 | 4 | 0 | And. M'Mutrie, ſhoemaker | 0 | 10 |
| Sarah Hannay, ſervant | 0 | 1 | 0 | John Baird, merchant | 0 | 5 |
| Jean Wallace, do. | 0 | 3 | 0 | John M'Robert, do. | 0 | 5 |
| Widow Addiſon | 0 | 2 | 6 | Grizzel Baird | 0 | 5 |
| An unknown hand | 3 | 14 | 0 | And. M'Cammand, wright | 0 | 2 |
| Pat. Skimming, merchant | 1 | 1 | 0 | James Hay, ſtockingmaker | 0 | 2 |
| Will. Gilleſpie, officer of Exciſe | 1 | 1 | 0 | Iſaac Armſtrong, fleſher | 0 | 5 |
| John M'Moreland, writer | 1 | 1 | 0 | Hugh Rannie, weaver | 0 | 1 |
| Miss Kennedys | 0 | 6 | 0 | Ja. M'Geoch, fleſher | 0 | 2 |
| Jo. Drignan, publichouſekeeper | 0 | 5 | 0 | Michael Wallace, grocer | 0 | 2 |
| Mean, ſailor | 0 | 2 | 0 | John M'Dowal, jun. | 1 | 0 |
| And. M'Naillie, labourer | 0 | 0 | 6 | John Galbreath, labourer | 0 | 2 |
| Alex. M'Cree, town officer | 0 | 0 | 6 | John Reid, ſhipcarpenter | 1 | 1 |
| Jo. Agnew, ſailor | 0 | 1 | 0 | Jo. Gourlay, nailer | 0 | 5 |
| Alex. M'Cree, merchant | 1 | 1 | 0 | Wm. Adair, wright | 0 | 5 |
| Alex. M'Niel, writer | 2 | 2 | 0 | Hugh M'Gill, plaiſterer | 0 | 2 |
| Dr Hugh M'Cree | 1 | 1 | 0 | John M'Maſter, jun. ſhoemaker | 0 | 2 |
| Miſs Suſan Maxwell | 5 | 5 | 0 | Tho. Campbell, weaver | 0 | 5 |
| Mrs Bowie | 1 | 1 | 0 | Wm. Gifford, merchant | 0 | 10 |
| Dav. Bryden, brewer | 0 | 5 | 0 | An. Cunningham, do. | 0 | 5 |
| Wallace Milligan, waiter | 0 | 2 | 6 | William Watt, do. | 1 | 1 |
| Alex. Gibſon, merchant | 0 | 5 | 0 | Alex. Irving, do. | 0 | 2 |
| Alex. M'Bridie, cattle dealer | 0 | 5 | 0 | And. M'Credie, ſchoolmaſter | 0 | 5 |
| William M'Maſter, ſailor | 0 | 2 | 0 | An. M'Dowal, wright | 0 | 1 |
| Tho. Spens, ſupervisor of Exciſe | 5 | 0 | 0 | Niven Agnew, do. | 1 | 1 |
| Ja. M'Maſter, leather cutter | 1 | 1 | 0 | Bailie An. M'Maſter, vintner | 3 | 0 |
| Mr Tho. M'Maſter, merchant | 0 | 10 | 6 | Bailie Ja. M'Dowal, merchant | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs M'Kie | 0 | 5 | 0 | William Leggat of Barlockart | 5 | 5 |
| | | | | | L. 144 | 17 |

Subſcriptions in the Pariſh of ABERDOUR, County of Fife.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Rev. Mr William Bryce - | L. 10 10 |
| George Bell, wright - - | 2 2 |
| Robert Lochtie, Lieut. & Com. H.M G.V. Minx | 5 5 |
| Mr Thomas Gibſon, preacher of the Goſpel | 1 1 |
| Robert Melvin, maſon - - | 0 5 |

HIGH WATER AT LEITH.

| | | | Morn. H. M. | Even. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Friday,* | Feb. 15. | — | 9 48 | 10 16 |
| *Saturday,* | —— 16. | — | 12 45 | 11 14 |